MINES

Lucis, Sancel Philerick, Lucis, Ensure Quincy, William Bassett.

LOYD GARRISON, Editor.

XII.---NO. 33.

SCOTLAND.

speech of George Thompson,

ME GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY. slay evening, April 27, a meeting of the ands of the Glasgew Eman. Society he Relief Church, John street, for the anng the Report of the Rev. Mr. Haras delegate to the Anti-Slavery Conheld in Paris-also to express their than of the ministerial proposal for importation of Hill Coolies into our -and for other purposes connected agion cause. The attendance was red a number of the oldest and most girends of emancipation. Among the sion was Mr. George Thomp-

de happy that your attention has your notice by Mr. Harvie, and regard to the extinction of slaies, I have not the remotest w legislative enactment emanbut I do believe, that ort by the simple application of the entropy the simple application of political econoto maintain in our colonies lada, and progressing in knowlomy on the one hand, and the communities on the other n the contiguous islands, where egile, as shall render it impossi sm now in force to continue

ich, Danish, and French islands. colonies; and if this shall . I am confident, ultimately bring gs which we will in vain look mly to the state of public feeld a legislative enactment by the tountry. (Loud cheering.) to the Coolie question, it is at this ng and paramount importance. ecollection of many of you, that lenelg, misled by the misrepresenta-mial party in this country, and more letters from Mr. John Gladstone, isuncil, empowering the colonies plantations the natives of India,

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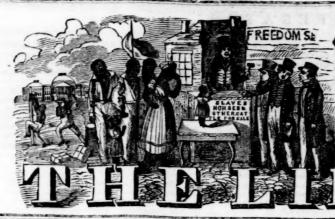
their plantations the natives of India, the shoes of that country. In conseder in council, a very extensive pping was set on foot in Calcutta, f India. About 25,000 of the poor wes were imported into the Maurithe consequences; these men were try by a system of kidnapping, geography and navigation, and wages-and most of all, ignorant stive country, should they feel ted and chagrined when they their destination : out of the imported into the Magriting t with the most direful results, ween 300 and 400 females. reportion of the 25,000 were ind be in remembered, too, they atry where the males greatly on this place describe, but which you

which were almost inevitagard to Demerara, we have the testimony sto the fact, that never, in the worst, were seenes of greater horror witthe infliction of the planter's tyranny, plarly on the estate of Mr. Glada great number of these unhappy

quence of the opposition of the peountry, the order in council was reas an end put to the importation of Coolies. Russell, who at the head of the Colonial t made an effort to revive the system, anduced, in the face of men of all parlonal Passengers' Bill, a clause em-importation of Coolies. That clause, ng the administration of the Whige ass again been introduced into the Co-pers' Bill, now before the House of ould it be carried, the slave trade to be renewed, not only to the injury egroes emancipated by our efforts ew reaping the advantages we sought nancipation. (Cheers.)

man has truly stated that there is no in our colonies, if sufficient wages for their labor. A majority of the e masters to grant this sum, agh rent they demand for the hat, and a amount of rent for every individual who inthat, the masters and the negroes are against each other; but the determina that they will not do so for less than Is. th a fair rent for their huts. (Hear.)

stion has a two-fold aspect. It affects, an to advocate any measure that would locomotion of any one. I am no move from its own to another so; but when, as in the case of practices se sometimes adopted in your own which men are smuggled, to die of huna people ignorant of the situation, customs of the country to which , then interfere, not for the purpose rty, but to prevent human And this is the reason why w measures to prevent the exportation of the West Indies. (Cheers.) I felt it my light ago to bring the subject before the reprinters at the India House, and I am at there is in that Court a disposition to this attempt to renew the horrors of the system. (Renowed above) system. (Renewed cheers.) I trust e such a manifestation of hostile feeling is proposal as will put it out of the power the natives of India in d. I would also remark, that n be a stronger reflection on the Governthe Government and the India House into the unpresented in the Colonial Passengers' Bill. For what these men wanted? It is to cultivate sugar in wet Indies. But if these men are out of and able to cultivate sugar, why, in the name should be cultivate sugar, why, in the name they inhabit? (Cheers.) Our West India colonial reconstruction of soil, compared is also contemptible in extent of soil, compared



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST'19, 1842.

with India, and the natives cannot be carried there but to the positive disadvantage of the emancipated community in those colonies.

There is another edions feature in the proposal. Large sums of money have been voted by the colonies to defray the expense of importation: and needs to the population, and inasmuch as the negroes community in those population, and inasmuch as the negroes community in those colonies.

With India, and the natives cannot be carried there but to the positive disadvantage of the emancipation. Hear.) I am convinced that we are on the wrong seent, and that we never will be right, till we turn to the political economy of the question. I say bothly, that the Anti-Slavery Committee in London do not do their duty in this matter. They satisfy themselves with missions to Downing-street, and refuse to adopt the cheap, effectual, omnipotent means elves. (Hear.) It is to be imposed upon the take the produce of India, you abolish slavery forover. But in connection with these means, I would necessity supply the money raised for frustrating to necessity supply the money raised for frustrating to good effects of emancipation. (Hear.)

Turning to another topic, permit me to say, in course pursued at that time, in this particular; and that the yeas and mays would be taken.

Mr. Woodbury said, as the yeas and mays were on the lakes would have been entirely different from not withdrawn, he wished to explain why he would on the lakes would have been entirely different from what it was, if the employment of a motley and speckled crew had been prohibited. We were indebted to this vistory to the practice of intreducing negroes on board of our armed ships. He thought that, if the amendment should present without inducing a corresponding benefit. It was doubtless true that the department would prefer white men; but, if they could not be procured, he could see no reason why the practice of the Government, as it had been from the beginning, should not be continued; a not he saw no reason why the service should see no reason why the practice of the Government, as it had been from the beginning, should not be continued; and he saw no reason why the service should see no reason why the practice of a portion of the people of our country. If there should be any difficulty as to the competency of the colored sailors for witnesses, it would be a subject to be settled by the department, or by Congress; and it had no connexion whatever with the amendment now before the Senate.

Mr. Calhour was understood to say that the introduction of blacks into the service might have occasional planting in the normal many were in the pear and so the feelings in the North touching the lading to the feelings in the North touching the neglicial in the North touching the militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulating the militia service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulating the militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulating the militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulating the militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulating the militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether they are ever appointed militian service, they are allowed to be trained to bear arms; or, whether, by the law regulati

troduction of blacks into the service might have oc-casioned an indisposition on the part of white sai-lors (who felt themselves degraded by an associa-Hampshire was correct, when he asserted that they white sailors—might have occasioned the necessity for it. It was the natural consequence. He said kind of employment; and thus would you throw the vessel not being fully manned, and to upon the negro race the protection of the national rights, and the defence of the national honor. He did hope that so important an arm of the national service would not only be placed in the keeping of freemen, but those bearing our own complexion having the glory, and honor, and interests of the

ountry at heart.

Mr. Archer remarked that it appeared to him that this was a small matter; and he trusted that it would not be magnified into a great one. A small number of blacks only would be excluded by the mendment; and, for that reason, as well as with a

give to it his support
Mr. Benton would only say, that arms, whether ed by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. | Mr. Phelps offered some further arguments

Mr. Y. was understood to be opposed to enacting any specific prohibition against their employment, because the time might come, as heretofore happened, when it would be absolutely necessary to enlist some blacks into the service. He was in favor of leaving it to the discretion of the proper department, as now, to employ as many as were absolutely necessary to the service, and wherever convenient to be employed. He was opposed to their enlistment; but when it was necessary to have them, to let them simply be hired. He went against their enlistment in the army.

Mr. Bayann said there was no one more averse to doing any tling which would involve the feelings and prejudices of the South than he was. It seemed to him that the amendment involved a difficulty practically; if not so, he would not have opposed it. He did not believe, if the discretion were

posed it. He did not believe, if the discretion were left to the department, that any more would be ensured by the department, that any more would be ensured by the cases of emergency, or to perform and Woodbridge—16. listed, except in cases of emergency, or to perform menial service. The year and nays had been de-manded and ordered. Now, to put an end to the menial service. The year and mays had been de-manded and ordered. Now, to put an end to the question, if the Senator from South Carolina would withdraw the demand for the year and nays, he would consent to the amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, considered the amendment an insult to two or three of the Northern States, which had passed laws making it a penal of-fence to draw a distinction between the character or condition of the blacks and whites. Therefore, if the amendment was adopted, it would be a great nent an insult to two or three of insult to those States. He said, in another of the Northern States (Rhode Island) it was found necessary to raise a regiment of blacks to protect the cople against those who were endeavoring erthrow the charter government of Charles II. nd to secure to the mass of the people the right of uffrage. This amendment would be very sure to suffrage. This amendment would be very sure to give an insult to that State.

Mr. CALHOUN had no desire to have an individual expression of opinion of Senators; and, if it was the understanding of the Senate that the amendment would be adopted, he would withdraw the call for the yeas and navs.

Mr. BAYARD said the amendment would be agreed o, if the year and nays were not called; and he toped the Senate would consent to its adoption.

Mr. Calhoun said, with that understanding, he

withdrew the call for the yeas and nays. Mr. CLAYTON objected to the amendment. He was willing to indulge the feelings of Senators or ordinary occasions; but he could not extend that in-dulgence so far as to affect the interest of the public service. Since the commencement of this government, negroes and mulattoes had been enlisted in the service of the United States—during the revolutionary war, and ever since. Many of the ships were now partly manned by them; and they prove to be efficient sailors.

be efficient sailors.

In connexion with the circumstance alluded t by the Scuator from Vermont, (Mr. Phelps,) on the lakes, he remarked, that he had been told by the commander of the Wasp, that a great proportion of the sailors were negroes, when that vessel capture the enemy's vessels. That officer told him that h had not better or more gallant men on board. Why, then, shall we alter the law? If you want them as They might get along in time of peace withou them; but, as some as the country goes to war, they would have to repeal the law, and take negroes into the service. He hoped the amendment would not

in the service in time of war, let it be so excepted in the bill. But let the Senator look to what con-

tion with negroes) to enter the service, both during the war, and at the present time. The very reason given, then, for their employment—the scarcity of them why the necessity of passing a law to prohibit it? Why prevent them being used on any or all occasions when their service is indispensable? He was not in favor of fixing a prohibition. The offithat, in some portions of the country, negroes were excluded from employment—white labor being preferred; and, should nothing be done to prevent the be necessary to employ negroes. It might be necessary to fit out some expedition in a hurry; and white sailors being impossible, a resort would have to be made to negro sailors.

Mr. Bayard suggested to Mr. Calboun to except

negroes for servants also; and the suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. Simmons said it was suggested by the Senator fion Connecticut, that a resort was made to a regiment of negroes in Rhode Island, to defend the Constitution against the Suffrage party. He denied such to be the case; but said that a number of negroes in Providence volunteered themselves to deiew to indulge the Senator from Carolina, he would incendiary, which it was apprehended would be ap-

Mr. BAGBY made some further remarks on the pe on land or water, ought to be borne by the white race only. This was the first time he ever heard that the black race carried arms. He was opposed to it, and was decidedly in favor of the amendment the federal government in the art of war.

Mr. Young said this was a question whether or not they would introduce into the navy, as a part of marks, arguing that, if the employment of negroes the material of the navy, negroes and colored perhad any tendency at all, it would be to degrade the Mr. Y. was understood to be opposed to enacting the tendency of the laws, as now enacted and ad-

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the nendments of the committee of the whole were

Mr. Preston moved an amendment prohibiting tment of nogroes in the army; which was

From the Friend of Man.

Letter from William Goodell. NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL A. S. CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., June 8, 1842. In Massachusetts, the cause of anti-slavery church reform has to encounter obstacles somewhat peculiar to that region, at least to New-England. Among abolitionists themselves, there is, in some instances, a narrowness of spirit, a sectional and a secturian ide of jealousy, a panic about innovation, a dread of free discussion, a desire to reach the results de sired, by management, rather than by bold, frank, open, public comparison of views. Something of this, you will perceive, in a little incident of the Convention, which I will relate, although I was peronally concerned in the matter. At the opening of the Convention, my name, among others, was put on the business committee. An uneasiness was evi-dent in some countenances. A few heads were put together, and a motion made and carried, that, in informity with the 'call,' no names be enrolled as but residents in New-England. The next step was to take my name off from the be committee, as not being on the roll of the Conven-tion. This might have been 'regular' enough, but it looked little. I had no claim, certainly, to a place in the convention, or on the committee, but to put it on, and then take it off, was a little peculiar. Lew-is Tappan, as well as myself, and some Baptist friends present, were permitted to sit, and to speak Intends present, were permittent or sit, and to spean, as corresponding members. Though we said but little, yet one brother, a clergyman, significantly intimated, while I was attempting to throw in a passing remark, that it was a Convention for New-England Congregationalists, and he wanted to hear them speak. And Lewis Tappan was plainly told in consention by a clergyman (the same who had on-

versation by a clergyman, (the same who had op-posed my positions in this, and the former Conven-tion,) that he did not intend that either Tappan or nyself should have spoken at all. My friends asired me that only a few clergymen among them eld these narrow views, but you see how far they were humored in their notions. The tendencies of such, management, among free

revail.

men, and advocates of freedom, might be easily foremen, and advocates of freedom, might be easily foreseen. Another incident of the Convention will present the effects of such causes operating on the princi-ple of revulsion. It was whispered over the house that Foster (a name that seemed to be understood in the service in this Senator look to what condition such a policy reduces one portion of the nation. The South have now to resort to prohibitory means to keep arms out of their hands, and to prevent their acquiring a use of them; but here it is proposed to receive them into the service, and to train them to the use of arms. There was no necessity for their employment, even as food for powder. There were plenty of brave white men, able and willing, during the revolution, to defend the country; and there are more ready and willing now to give their lives to preserve the rights, interests, to give the rights, interests, to give the rights, the rights are the results of the results to the Convention. A gentleman subsequently stated to the Convention. A gentleman subsequently attent to come and disturb the Convention. A gentlem to give their lives to preserve the rights, interests, and honor of their country. He could not, therefore, consent to the employment of the negra race in any situation where it was necessary to put arms in their hands. Our security forbids it.

He thought that something was due to public feeling and public sentiment in other sections of the Union, but more was due to the delicate interior. The chair decided against

MAINE. - A. Soule, Rath NEW HAMPSHIRE - N. P. Rogers, Concerd :-William Wilbur, Dover ; Leonard Chase, Milford.
VERMONT.-John Bement, Woodstock ;-Rowland

Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury; Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Neeburyport;—Isnac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Bontell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Flitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Solem;—John Levy, Lowe; Il;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isnac Austin, Nautucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertwen;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Isnacl Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Tounton;—B. Freeman, Breester;—R. F. Walleut, Bearse, Controller;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Breuster;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 606.

He declared he came with a message from God to pronounce 'Woe, woe, woo to the clergy, and woe, woe, woe to the churches,' and he was literally borne out of the house uttering these denunciations. Some said he was insune. Others that he was a bad man. How many believed in his prophetic character, I can not tell, but on looking into Chardon-street Chapel the next day, where the 'old organization' A. S. Convention was sitting, I found Foster a prominent man among them, along with C. C. Burleigh, Wendel! Phillips, Abby Kelley, Edmund Quincy, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. A mor-mon 'prophet,' too, was among them, and so was George Bradburn, Esq., the eloquent member of the Massachusetts Legislature, from Nantucket. And in an assembly where such were the leading minds present, I found Foster was hailed as a martyr in the cause of freedom, and especially of free discusthe cause of freedom, and especially of free discus-sion. The subject was made a prominent one, and the excitement was increased by the fact that the authorities had committed Foster to prison, at the Leverett-street jail, during the night, discharging him in the morning, (on his promise, it is said, to keep the peace.) He had been once imprisoned be-

fore, for disturbing a religious meeting.

At Concord, I attended the New-Hampshire Abolition Society, on Wednesday, and the N. H. nom-inating Convention on Thursday, and Friday A. M. The delegation was not large, but measures of importance were matured, in aid of the cause, particularly for the support of their paper, the Peop

On Friday afternoon and evening, I went into the 'old organization' Convention, and found Mr. Fos-ter again prominent, along with N. P. Rogers, C. C. Burleigh, H. C. Wright, Enoch Mack, &c. Here I Burleigh, H. C. Wright, Enoch Mack, &c. Here I learned that this same Foster is a regular agent of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society. I heard him advocate the propriety of employing and paying agents, for it seems the current declamation among them against a salaried clergy has began to produce scruples about employing agents. One man offered to lecture for nothing. To this, it was replied by some one, that perhaps the lectures might be nothing worth. Foster put it to those who could not conscientiously pay agents, to say whether they would worth. Foster put it to those who could not con-scientiously pay agents, to say whether they would publicly plead the cause of the slave themselves. He seemed to put this query to one individual in particular, who promptly responded that he could do nothing of the kind, at the call of Mr. Foster—he must have a commend from God. This it was that drew out Mr. Foster's disclaimer, already noted, that he did not claim, as had been reported, any particuhe did not claim, as had been reported, any particu-lar authority from God—and that he only acted up-on the impulses of human nature. Another point discussed, was, whether the Society should dispense with the office of President. Foster thought it migh be well to have a President, to intimate wh ers were out of order, but leave it to them to do as they pleased. N. P. Rogers could not see any ben-efit in this. He thought the office of President, like that of pastors of churches, inconsistent with our principles. He doubted not that during their transi-tion from a governed to a self-governed body, there would be some irregularity, but that was only a pet-ty price for the inestimable boon of freedom in reserve. Freedom was a state yet to be reached, even by abolitionists themselves, and until then, little could be done for the slave. The motion, however, was lost, by a small majority, and so the old N. H. Anti-Slavery Society still has a President, and I was struck by the summary process by which these non-government men voted in all the officers of the last year, in a lump, without naming them, on motion of N. P. Rogers, one of the officers, to do so. Next came resolutions affirming the right of fee. Next came resolutions affirming the right of free be abolitionists while they remained clergyman—that clergy and church organizations stood in the way of abolition, and must be abolished before slavery could be. These were offered by Foster, and defended by him, aided by N. P. Rogers and Henry

A voice in the meeting inquired-'Is not Beriah A voice in the meeting inquired—'is not berian Green a clergyman, and yet an abolitionist?' Another responded—'Heriah Green is an arden: man, with strong tendencies towards liberty. Had he not been a clergyman, he probably would have been an abolitionist.' N. P. Rogers, in his Herald of Freedom, says, William Goodell came into the Anti-Slavery convention in Chardon-street Chapel, 'without an anti-slavery garment on,' &c. &c.
On this subject. I spoke about an hour myself.

On this subject, I spoke about an hour myself, giving my views of the ministry, of church order, and the duties of Christian abolitionists in their church relations. The audience was full, and a proniscuous one, that evening, and I was glad of the miscuous one, that evening, and I was gaid of the opportunity. Foster answered me by charging on me the sin of the N. E. Congregational Anti-Slavery Convention in denying his right of free discussion, and putting him in jail! This, I afterwards learned, the Herald of Freedom had also done—on what ground I can not imagine, as I was not a member of that body, and took no part in the controversy. Perhaps I invaded Mr. Foster's rights by yielding to him the floor, when I had a right to it myself. I find he has frequently gone into churches on the Sabbath, and took his opportunity, just when the might to be received by the right to preach I asten up on a sent the minister is rising to preach, to step up on a seat and begin to speak himself, and to persist in speak-ing till he is carried out. And this is what H. C. Wright, N. P. Rogers, and Enoch Mack, if I can understand them, call an infringement of Mr. Fos-ter's right of free discussion. By this rule, any po-litical declaimer might occupy the time of an antilitical declaimer might occupy the time of an anti-slavery meeting with an eulogy of Tyler or Van Buren, without leave of the Convention, and Mr. Gurley might, in the same way, break up an anti-slavery meeting, as he once did in Chatham-street Chapel, with a mob at his heels, and do it all on the principle of free discussion now maintained by the old organization in Massachusetts and New-Hamp-shire.

I have now given you two specimens of New-England abolition, which you may ponder, at leisure, and mark the contrast, or trace the connexion, as you may incline. My own reflections bring me to the conclusion that they stand related to each other, as the child is related to the parent. The other, as the child is related to the parent. The first is abolition in loading-strings; the second is abolition broke loose, and capering like a troop of unpent calves, that had never before seen the outside of their stable. The first is abolition in the terpid state—the second is abolition in paroxysm, and flapping about, with his head cut off, and its eyes, in case place, glaring at its motions, in another. The one place, glaring at its motions, in another. The first is abolition by authority—clerical authority—and like English dissenterism (as described in the Lon-don 'Non-Conformist') asking leave, most reverent-ly, of the ecclesiastical powers that be, (at Boston and at Andover) to maintain a quiescent, negative sort of existence. The second is abolition, denying the

* Foster was reminded that in claiming a seat in an organized body, he must of course, subming a seat in an organized body, he must of course, submit to its rules, and that such bodies always decided, of course, who were the members. But of the social rights of man, he seemed to know nothing. Nor would he submit to any such restrictions of his supposed individual

rights.

1 At Concord, afterwards, in the New-Hampshiro Anti-Slavery Convention, (old organization) I heard Foster deny that he had claimed any divine commission to do this—that he did it merely as a man, in the name and on behalf of humanity, that human nature cried out against church and clergy, as a part of the slave system, etc. etc.

with India, and the natives cannot be carried there but to the positive disadvantage of the emancipated community in those colonies.

There is another odions feature in the proposal, Large sums of money have been voted by the colonies to defray the expense of importation; and this is to be raised by a tax upon the negroes them selves. (Hear.) It is to be imposed upon the whole population, and inasmuch as the negroes constitute 19 out of every 20 of the population, they of necessity supply the money raised for frustrating the good effects of emancipation. (Hear.)

Turning to another topic, permit me to say, in regard to the aspect of the cause on the other side of the Atlantic, that for seven or eight hours to-day, I have been reading American newspapers on the subject of slavery in that country; and I must say, that never, since I took an interest in American affairs, did I see the cause in so singular a position as now. The spirit of the slavery party never was so rampant; and, on the other hand, the anti-slavery feeling never was so strong as during the last few months. (Cheers.) On the one hand, we see the Government of the country and the slaveholding party carrying every thing their own way, censuring the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions on the subject of slavery. We find all the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions on the subject of slavery. We find all the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions on the subject of slavery. We find all the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions on the subject of slavery, we find all the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions on the subject of slavery. We find all the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Alans, and expelling another member for introducing resolutions. period, has returned to his own country, and has not home. We are not dependent on Ger only been heard by an audience of several thousands in a building which, when I was there, was denied to the abolitionists, but he has been heard at length before the House of Representatives, sitting in committee, and in presence of a large male and female audience. (Cheers.) Mr. Remond has been heard in support of a measure for the regulation of the railroads of the country, in which, generally speaking, colored persons are not permitted to mix with the whites, but must travel in a car specially set apart for them—an indignity experienced not merely by the colored population, but imposing a kind of slavery on the colored white men, who, in travelling by railway, are separted from their colored friends. On this measure Mr. Remond has been heard by the Legislature, and heard, too, with aponly been heard by an audience of several then- France, or the nations of the continent. Were these

CONGRESS.

Enlistments (Black and White) and the Hooe Case. U. S. SENATE-July 29.

prevented a colored person of any degree from in-termingling with those of Anglo-Saxon blood. This was rescinded by the Senate, but unfortunately lost The bill to regulate enlistments in the naval service of the United States came up in its order, as in While, however, these are encouraging symptoms, there are other symptoms of an alarming kind. I regret that I should have to refer to the avowed

advocacy of the system of slavery by such a man as Daniel Webster, the Prime Minister of the United States. Seeking for power rather than lasting fame, he has truckled to Southern influence. he can be such a man as to.

Mr. Calhoun said, if he heard the bill contains the market of the United States. he has truckled to Southern influence, become the apologist of slavery, and the friend and fellow-lawithout distinction of color. He asked the Senator

without distinction of color. He asked the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of free negroes and mulattoes?

American Minister in this country. This case, as you are aware, has been taken up with great warmt by the United States: and it is melarable to a from South Careline allowed to as the Senator from South Careline allowed to a state Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) whether it was intended to allow of the enlistment of the enlistme American Minister in this country. This case, as you are aware, has been taken up with great warmth by the United States; and it is melancholy to reflect, that a man of the proudest intellect, like Mr. Webster, should in that paper advocate doctrines that the State of the enlistment of such as the Sevante to from South Carolina alluded to. It left the laws in that respect as they now stood—that is, left the discretion to the proper department. He presumed that the Government were not going to order the that the Government were not going to order the that the Government were not going to order the

alike opposed to the laws of the United States, the law of nations, and to those views which he himself inculcated in years that are past. There is reason to hope, however, that the principles we have trans
Mr. Calhour remarked, that the Senators would all remember the celebrated case of Hooe, about to hope, however, that the principles we have transplanted to the other side of the Atlantic will, ere long, be forced on the attention of the Southern last Presidential campaign. A favorable opportuni-

States, and be incorporated with their laws, or lead to a separation from the other States of the Union. (Cheers.)

It is not my intention to occupy the time of the meeting to-night. My chief object in appearing bero was to bring before you the subject of India; servants, and stewards. He hoped the bill would be so a sto except negroes and mulattoes from enlistments, save for the purposes of cooks, servants, and stewards. He hoped the bill would be so altered as to read 'free white men' except for he so altered as to read 'free white men,' except for

the objects indicated.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that the Senator from South Carolina would accomplish the purpose he desired, by moving his amendment in the form indicated by him. He (Mr. B.) did not wish to be understood as accepting the amendment. He, however, desired that a vote of the Senate be taken upon it, Mr. Calnous moved an amendment, to the effect that white men only should be enlisted, except for cooks, servants and stewards, for which offices negroes or mulattoes might be employed. He demand-

the yeas and nays on the amendment; which Mr. C. said they would all remember the Hooe From what transpired with reference to that case, the fact was obvious that it was wrong to negroes into the service of the United States, and place them in contact with

States, and pince them in contact with the white man. It was wrong to bring those who have to sustain the honor and glory of the country down to a footing of the negro race—to be degraded by being mingled and mixed up with that inferior race.

Mr. Bayand said the case of Hode, which the Senator alluded to, was a case of testimony alto-Senator among to, was a case of testimony and-gether, which the department had full power to reg-ulate; or it might be regulated by statute, if neces-sary. He would only say, that, during the revolu-tionary war, there were several in the service of the country, who served with great advantage to it, and aved themselves to be excellent seamen, and brave

nd gallant men. He was not, therefore, disposed to introduce an exception, which would deprive the Government of the service of these men, if it should be deemed hereafter necessary. So far as the Hooe case was

concerned, ho would repeat, that it was simply a case of admissibility of testimony, which the regulations of the department could reach, or which might be regulated by statute.

Mr. Calhour said there was a deep prejudice in every part of the Union, and in the South particularly, which makes a discrimination and distinction between the two reach and which ought to be rebetween the two races, and which ought to be respected. He was understood to say that the Southern States had long since taken measures to prevent the introduction of negroes into the sea-service. He spoke of the delicate interests of the South with rerence to this question, and of the circumstances

But, on the other hand, much injury might result to the service. It might be impossible to man our vessels of war in sudden emergencies, or in some peculiar cases, unless officers were allowed the discretion to employ negroes or mulattoes. Qur national vessels might be in a portion of the country where white seamen could not be procured, and necessity night require the employment of blacks. But he conceived, if the law was left as it now stood, that negroes and mulattoes would not be engaged if it could be avoided. No evil had resulted so far, and no evil was likely to result.

alike opposed to the laws of the United States, the

heard by the Legislature, and heard, too, with ap-plause and effect. (Cheers.) Such is the grow-ing feeling, not only on the subject of slavery, but

Senate of Massachusetts rescinded an act which

of prejudice, that, by a considerable majority,

by a few votes in the lower house.

ritten by the Raja's own hand, to the people ingly clear and distinct, and the whole document and a beautiful and tasteful appearance. Its novel mpanied by one addressed to himself. He had ach pleasure in mentioning, that both in the India ole telling in all parts of the world. The sheeteffectual. Will you give fifteen millions annually to America for her cotton, and refuse to force, by the influence of your protests and remonstrances, the Government and the India House into the im-

but, as it is impossible to overtake so important a topic at this meeting, where there has been so much siness to transact, it has been resolved to delay the scussion of India till another meeting, to be held next week. Mr. Thompson then intimated, that at the meeting referred to, he would point out the im-policy and injustice of the wars with Affghanistan and China, illustrating his lecture with a diagram of the seat of war, and that he would also take up the Raja of Sattara. He stated, that since he has be here on the last occasion, he had received from the agent or ambassador of the Raja of Sattara, a letter, Glasgow, in which he expressed the deepest gratitude to the people of this city, for the great interest they had manifested in his case at the public meet-ing held here. The report of the proceedings of ing field here. The report of the proceedings of that meeting was sent to him; he had read it with great attention, and this letter was written by him to express the gratitude he felt. [Here Mr. Thompson exhibited the letter to the meeting, written in the Mailaetta language. The document was several feet in length, of fine India paper, inwrought with silver, and studied with numerous diamond-shaped figures in gold. The writing was exceedingly glost and distinct, and the whole document. tv attracted considerable notice from the meeting. Mr. T. then stated, that though he had been acquainted with the general substance of the he had not, as ye', procured a translation so faithful as to warrant him in laying it before the meeting. General Briggs, however, one of the best Mallactus scholars in the kingdom, and who was at one time ambassador at the Court of Raja, had kindly promised to furnish a translation, which would in due time be laid before the citizens of Glasgow. (Cheers.) The letter, he might state, had been ac House and the Board of Control there were symptons manifesting themselves of a desire at last to do justice to this much injured man. (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson then proceeded to remark, that if there was not much encouragement, there had at least been every motive to proceed zealously in the good cause of emancipation. We find, he said, our examanchor of the slave throughout the globe is Britain.

(Cheers.) And it is a high privilege thus to be the arbiter of the fate of millions. If England were but consistent and just to herself, she might emancipate the world from bondage and personal thraldom. It ance. And aithough he was willing to admit that we have had in the service good black sailors, yet, regret that we have not hitherto looked sufficiently to the foundation on which slavery rests. No convention, no mission to France, no expedition up the Ganges or the Gambia, no pamphlets or embassies, can ever abolish human slavery. It is based on the demand for those articles of produce the slaves are employed to cultivate. (Hear) Look at those expressions and to prevent their degradation, that to retain those negroes, however well qualified to perform marine service. At all events, some respect ought to be had to a great portion of the linear expression. on the demand for those articles of produce the slaves are employed to cultivate. (Hear.) Look at those regions of the world where millions are willing to work on the soil of their birth, and to give you articles, the finit of that soil, cheaper than the slave-holders can ever hope to produce them. (Chears) ticles, the finit of that soil, cheaper than the slave-holders can ever hope to produce them. (Cheers.) holders can ever hope to produce them. (Cheers.) slavery at once to an end. (Renewed cheers.) There is no engine but this that promises to be essity for a change of the laws in this respect.—

authority, and demanding the annihilation of the institutions of church and ministry that have been pressed into the unbefitting service.

I have thought much of this, since I left Concord, and what I have seen and heard since I left, confirms the views above given. At Dover, where I lectured on Sabbath evening, Foster had been, not long before, and had been carried out of meeting. But I found the minister, and abolitionists, gave found the minister, and abolitionists, gav Foster credit for sincerity and integrity of ough much deluded in his views. our friends, though men of high standing and influence in the community and in the churche me to lecture, though they are known and ardent friends of christian institu tions, I find a half-formed sentiment of sympathy with Foster, and an almost willingness that some such battering-ram should, under the Providence of God, beat down the prison-house in which N. Eng-gland christianity is grinding. They describe For-ter as a well-educated and resolute man, sometimes and extravagant in his views.

bo not imagine, then, that New-England aboli-tion is all, or chiefly, of the two rival, yet closely connected sorts I have described. The mass, I am persuaded, (and some in both 'organizations' sympathy with these counter excesses. show a good temper, though I think they generally lack the energy lack the energy and resolution the times At Nashua, and at Manchester, as well as at Dover, I found the churches open, the ministers cordial, and the people attentive.

Yours truly, WM. GOODELL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The late Riots.

The undersigned respectfully request the attention of the public to the following statement respecting the alleged origin of the late riots:

Arrangements were made by two Temperanc Societies, composed of people of color, with a view to a joint procession, to be held on the 1st of Au-gust. As Pennsylvania has passed laws for abolishgast. As rempsylvania has passed as the citizens generally declare that they are not concerned in, nor responsible for the existence of slavery elsewhere; and as they generally profess, both those who are termed abolitionists and those who are not, a desire for the moral and intellectual improvement of the colored population, it was presumed that no one could find reasonable or even plausible grounds of exception to the proceeding. As it was the anniversary of the liberation of nearly a million of their brethren from slavery in the West Indies, the occasion was deemed favorable for exciting in their breasts a zeal for self-government, and an increased determination to avoid the degrading vice of intemperance. And as a similar procession was held in Wilmington on the 1st of August, 1841, in a slaveholding State, without the least interruption or apparent displeasure, it was not anticipated that the citizens of Philadelphia would be found less tolerant or reasonable.*

The formation of the processions has been attributed to the advice of the white abolitionists of the city. This is so far from correct, that none of the class are known to have been consulted on the sub-ject, and very few of them are believed to have known that the pro essions were in conte eard that one of them had been dispersed by

These proceedings were intended principally for the members of Temperance Societies, and especially for those who had become reformed from the habit of intoxication. The great mass of the peop of color who were disposed to solemnize the da had made arrangements for doing so, one portion by going to Snow Hill, in New Jersey, to partake an entertainment, another portion by religious services and addresses in the churches in the city and surrounding districts; which arrangements we etly carried into effect.

In consequence of a difference of opinion, which

arose between the two Temperance Societies above mentioned, as to the most suitable place for dinin their proposed union did not take place. The North their proposed union did not take place. The Normer Society held its procession through various streets in the Northern Liberties, Spring Garde and the City, and, crossing over to Camden, dine at one of the public gardens there, without either molestation or manifestation of dislike on the part of the public gardens.

The Moyamensing procession, which was conposed, in a great measure, of reformed inebriates chose its route through that part of the southern dis tricts where it was believed it would be most us ful, by reason of the greater proportion of ob peding a temperance reformation. It proceeder tom the Temperance Hall, in Bedford-street, up Eighth to Lombard, up Lombard to Tenth, down Tenth to Carpenter, down Carpenter to Fourt street, without interruption; thence up Fourth to

broken up by a mob.

It has been pretended that the banners carried by the procession were the cause of the attack. The was not the fact. There were two banners, both of which are now in the hands of the Mayor. of them contained any thing calculated to give of fence to a just or reasonable mind. That which it has been pretended caused the riot, did not contain ny words such as have been reported. It was carried in the latter part of the procession, while it w the fore part of the procession, while it was the fore part of it that was attacked, and that too, it is believed, by persons who had not at the time even seen the banner which has since been set forth as the cause of disturbance. This banner has been publicly exhibited by the Mayor, and its pacific character plainly proved. From various information received, there is strong

reason to believe that plots had been laid, prepara tions made, and cudgels obtained, for the purpose of breaking up the procession, if not further violence, before the arrival of the day on which it was to

It was thought the chief instigators of the mob were found among the enemies of the temperance cause, and that their principal object was to impede the progress of that cause; at least so far as relates to the colored population of Moyamensing and its

The subsequent occurrences are generally known attacked in the streets, their furniture broken, d stroyed, or stolen; how colored men and boys, hav ng given no offence, except that of wearing the saulted when quietly walking the streets, engaged in their usual business, and were beaten until their persecutors believed them to be dead; how it was publicly announced in the streets during the day, that a hall, which was building exclusively for purposes of education, and of literary, moral, and reli nstruction, should be burned in the evening, gious instruction, should be burned in the evening and how it actually was burned; and how a church was consumed, with fire engines surrounding it, and none of them permitted to save it from destruc-

We submit this brief statement of facts to an intelligent community, leaving to them the decision how far such proceedings are to meet with their ROBERT PURVIS,

CHARLES W. GARDNER, DAN'L. A. PAYNE.

" The day was also celebrated the present year Wilmington, by a procession and an address, without any interruption, from S. H. Gloucester, whose disclesser has recently appeared in the Ledger.

From the Lowell Journal. The Philadelphia Riots.

The riots in Philadelphia have ceased, and qu has been again restored. But years cannot wash ep guilt of the men who were engaged away the deep guilt of the men who were engaged in them, or the disgrace which is entailed upon the city. Such outrages as the burning of Peansylvania Hall, and the recent attack upon the black population, have marked the city of Pean as one of the worst in the Union. Let them boast no longer of their great founder—he could live in peace and love with a people of another color—the copper-hued aborigines; they, in shameful disregard of his example, and of the precepts of one whom he did much towards imitating, have cruelly trod upon the weak. towards imitating, have cruelly trod upon the weak, and borne down those they should have helped and

The mobbing of gamblers, and the burning, without law or trial, men who have committed great crimes, is bad enough, and makes us of the North feel glad that we live in a better society. The attacks upon men who differ in politics or morals from the mob, are bad enough, and make us blush for our own section, where they take place. The burning of female seminaries, and attacking women peacea-bly meeting for humane purposes, is base and cow ardly enough to make us ashamed of our manhood— but these attacks upon weak and criterion. but these attacks upon weak and quiet men, whose misfortune is, that God has made them black— whose only offence is a sympathetic feeling for their

guilt, or blame Him who made the sun? The pow- slackened.

only is wanting. er only is wanting.

But more: these men had heard of that great deed of England, the abolition of slavery in the colonies, and they knew the joy it had carried to the hearts of \$00,000 of their race. Not with rum, and noise, and revelry, but with temperate and quiet rejoicing, they were going out into the country to return they were going out into the country to return and they knew the joy it had carried and project of \$00,000 of their race. Not with rum, and noise, and revelry, but with temperate and quiet rejoicing, they were going out into the country to return thanks to God who had put it into the hearts of a great people to be just, and to pray for the same boon to three millions more, who were nearer and dearer. They asked no praise nor blame—they were content to celebrate their day by themselves, and in their own way. But that privilege was denoted the same of t

ed to them.

But they had banners which were offensive. Yes, destroy hi hich followed.

But the people of Philadelphia are not sinners above all the rest of the world. The feeling which winks at such outrages, and the prejudice which justifies them, is all around us. The parent who makes the 'nigger man' a bugbear to scare his children, is not free from the blame. Chattel slavery is only in the South, but its spirit is all around us, and we can take little credit to ourselves for opposition to it. Yes, every indignity we heap upon when they enter into the glorious liberty of the sons. position to it. Yes, every indignity we heap upon the negro, encourages his oppressor elsewhere, and makes him bolder in his crime.

See what will be done by this oppressed people, when they enter into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

Mr. Wright was in Lynn a few days since, and

But are these things always to be so? Is there to was forcibly struck with one feature of their arrangethese things is at hand. Interest, if nothing else, will put an end to chattel slavery, but that will be a at sun-set. All, at least, except Parsons Cooke's—he will follow where the people lead. Let the public sentiment be purified, and the rich, and the great, the Judge and the Congressman will perforce be putther. They would then ask themselves the questions. rified, or be of no account.

COMMUNICATIONS.

First of August in Hingham.

The Weymouth and Hingham Anti-Slavery Sothe 1st of August, in Willard Hall, in Hingham, at shall hear. Even the little children would included by the little children would include the shall hear.

osident of the Hingham Society. Elias Richards, Weymouth, was chosen President of the day, and

S. H. Gray, of Hingham, Secretary.

H. C. Wright commenced the services of the day by prayer. A hymn, composed for the occasion by silent and seted upon. Let us lit up our hands, if we can't our voices. He did not want to see people so silent and so sombre, but joyous and happy, as if they were really rejoicing.

Mr. Smith arose to speak to the resolution.—

Emancipation, he said, was forced upon the British government by the people. It was frequently designed and a property of the people. It was frequently designed and the surface of the people of the people. It was frequently designed and the second of the said, was forced upon the British government by the people. It was frequently designed and the second of the said, was forced upon the British government by the people. It was frequently designed and the second of the said of the number of appropriate songs having been selected Wright, that it was of but little importance wheth

inte sphere' as Secretary, in attempting to give a that, in endeavoring to regulate the slave trade, etch of the debate upon the resolutions. I shall, had begun at the wrong end; that if he had had to

ers and their abettors; therefore,

the hand of intriguing politicians, the grasping policy and deep-laid schemes of a rival and selfish nation, but the power of Truth, triumphant over the minds and consciences of millions of men and women,—the law of Love, doing its appointed and beautiful work, and compelling the obedience of a despotic and powerful government.

A pause of a few moments succeeded the reading of the resolution. The minds of the audience, it is a subject.

The subject of the people, the Government was compelled to give justice to 800,000 of her subjects. If it were not so, the wished to be informed of the fact; for he wished to have nothing but the truth spoken upon this subject.

Rev. Mr. Davis, of Hingham, could hardly say, whether he rejoiced most, or was grieved, on this occasion. Certainly he could not rejoice altogether. He saw hanging before him a pair of fetters, and connected with them were associations, of sadness; for

ers. She was not actuated by any feeling of husers is aveholders were better off now than they used to be. Yet politicians, and many abolitionists, here and in Great Britain, made all to turn on this point. But that was not the question. It was enough for the suffering slave. The blood-thirsty oppressors were driven by a power behind the throne they could not and dared for the suffering slave. The blood-thirsty oppressors were driven by a power behind the throne they could not and dared for the suffering slave. The blood-thirsty oppressors were driven by a power behind the throne they could not and of the resist. A petition of a million of the people came up to Parliament, and they could not put it aside; nor were these petitioners the people who had any direct control over the government; for a small portion only of the people of Great Britain were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of the children, and the poor came up there with their petition—it is our motto; and here we see 800,000 immediately emancipated, and not a dreo of blood immediate emancipation. Immediate abolition—it is our motto; and here we see 800,000 immediately emancipated, and not a dreo of blood immediate of the suffering slavery in the source of such as the people of Great Britain were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and probably but very few of them were voters, and proba

fentered this Hall, were the two pictures at the op-posite ends. Look at them! There is a kneeling slave, representing the United States of America; and that in the face of your Declaration of Independ-explanation could go with it.

countrymen—whose only crime a desire to be free—these outrages evince a deeper depravity than all the rest.

What had these men done, thus to incur the displeasure of the sovereign people? In the first place, they were black. In humble imitation of our Southern neighbors, and with a spirit of activity which stamps us as no mean papils of our masters, we have caught the spirit of slavery, which entirely rules one section of the country, and throws its broad shadow over the rest, and upon the divine ence. It is horrible! And the other represents Great Britain,—though rules one section of the country, and throws its ed with gratitude to God, that the work of emancibroad shadow over the rest, and upon the divine pation has commenced in the West Indies. God will not suffer the slave much longer to die in his African sun has burned 'a part of our people black, and straightway we say they shall be slaves, or, if not straightway we say they shall be slaves, or, if do we not pluck the brightness from the sun for its unay come. But our efforts should not therefore be guilt or blame. Him who made the sun? The now,

The resolution, he hoped, would pass: and he

is a mere excuse, paltry enough, for the crimes shall see that they are the better people; for there is a vast amount of intellect crushed there, a vast But the people of Philadelphia are not sinners amount of talent lost to the world. We do not yet Mr. WRIGHT was in Lynn a few days since, and

faith that the end of ment for the celebration to-day. All the bells in triumph compared to that which shall overcome | believed that bell couldn't be rung yet for anti-slabe invention of prejudice which is in our midst, and ake us acknowledge our brother whom we now sown. To this end, the prople must be made ght. It is of no use to say—the great, the wise, it rich must be made right before we can have a form. These are the creatures of the people, and ill follow where the prople described in Lynn had never heard of W. I. emancipation, and ill follow where the prople described in Lynn had never heard of W. I. emancipation, and tion, why haven't our political newspapers told us of this, and why haven't our ministers preached about He was glad abolitionists were waking up to the importance of this great question. We must ring the subject into people's ears—annoy them into it—for they are so heartless stupid, they can't hear if talked to about it. We should celebrate the day so shall hear. Even the little children would inquire what all this noise was about, and being told, The meeting was called to order by I. S. Smith, learn in a week or two all about West India eman-

cipation.

He proposed that the resolution be read again

interesting debate ensued. During the intervals of clared, by our opposers, that a money-view alone was peech-making, Jairus Lincoln led off in singing; taken; but it was not so. He agreed with Mr. him, and set to music; among them were two, interest of the slaveholders. That was not the important point. Even Wilberforce himself soon found had begun at the wrong end; that if he had had the thetch of the debate upon the resolutions. I shall, had begin at the wrong end; that if he had had the nevertheless, attempt to do so, asking pardon of no-body but the speakers, whom, I fear, I shall report rery imperfectly. But as I wish to preserve in the columns of the Liberator, some of the good things said, they will, I trust, excuse the act for the motive. The preamble and first resolution were as followed by the forebodings of the opponents of the measure; but those forebodings had not been realized. Cross had, perhaps, been lessened, but that? ized. Crops had, perhaps, been lessened, was not the result of emancipation, as was Whereas, in the year 1788, the first action in England upon the subject of slavery was merely to regulate in some degree the foreign slave trade, and was begun without any reference to the political relations of Great Britain, but purely in accordance with the dictates of humanity; and whereas, the movement thus commenced by Wilberforce was the germ of that mighty moral revolution, the fraits of this property in the balance with instinct and the result of emancipation, as was represented, but of drought and other natural causes. But suppose it were so; suppose that property had diminished in value,—that the negroes would not work,—that they died of starvation; even that several generations should, in consequence of emancipation, as was represented, but of drought and other natural causes. But suppose it were so; suppose that property had diminished in value,—that the negroes would not work,—that they died of starvation; even that several generations should, in consequence of emancipation, as was represented, but of drought and other natural causes. emancipation, as was reprerem of that mighty moral revolution, the fruits of which we this day celebrate, and which, from its commencement to its termination, retained the same listinctive character of a holy war against the pride, the prejudice, and the selfish interests of slaveholding the prejudice, and the selfish interests of slaveholding the projudice, and the selfish interests of slaveholding the moral means. By the selfish interests of slaveholding the moral means. By the Resolved, That we see not in British emancipation brought about entirely by moral means. By the

A paise of a few moments succeeded the reasons of the audience, it is the resolution. The minds of the audience, it is ay be, were looking back upon that half-century truggle, which had terminated in the freedom of a slave in a distant land, they reminded him that land's slaves, and forward into the dim future, there were thousands in our own country, who were ngland's slaves, and forward into the dim future, atteipating the day when we should meet to rejoice at our country had arisen from her guilty slumers, and shaken off her deep and damning degration. The silence was broken by the President, he begged that no time might be wasted, leat we hould find, at the close of the meeting, as is often hould find, at the close of the meeting, as is often could make the state of the Mr. Spear, of Weymouth, hoped that all would could with difficulty find words to express his gin soon to talk, -not all at once, but one at a land was not, in his view, entitled to so much credit He was too unwell himself to say much, but as it seemed to give to her. Pressed by the moral could not refrain from saying how glad he was to meet so many of the friends on this occasion. He was glad, too, that anti-slavery had learned to sing; it, he found that England never had sympathized he had long wished it.

Mr. J. Lincoln, of Hingham, trusted that some one present would give us some information respecting West India emancipation. There were some present, he knew, who could tell us the whole story, —whether emancipation did not work well, whether the negroes would not work, whether they were respectively and the present of the pr -whether emancapation and not work well, whether they were pockets than in their hearts. If we can convince tarving to death. He begged the gentlemen to let men that it is for their interest to do right in this starving to death. He begged the gentlemen to let us hear from them; and the ladies too. We could sometimes, he thought, get some information even from women. Brother Wright, he said, could unravel the whole story; he called upon him.

Mr. Wright inquired if any one present had prepared any statistics upon the subject. He knew.

from women. Brother Wright, he said, could unravel the whole story; he called upon him.

Mr. Wright inquired if any one present had prepared any statistics upon the subject. He knew they were valuable, and hoped if there were any in the meeting, that they would be read. Being answered in the negative, he continued. For himself, he did not care for them. He felt no interest to know whether more coffee and sugar was raised now than formerly in the British West Indies. He did not, nor should abolitionists, care whether property had increased in value, or whether the former slaveholders were better off now than they used to be. Yet politicians, and many abolitionists, here is a contrageous injustice, in taxing her poor at home to pay those miserable West India slaveholders. She was not actuated by any feeling of humanity, of love, or of sympathy for the suffering slave. The blood-thirsty oppressors were driven by in this country upon a smothered volcano; and we can only hope to extinguish it by giving to the sixed the whole of his liberty. It want do to give it to him by piece-meal; give it little by little, and he will take the rest by force; cut that knot ever so slightly, and be will break it.

The first things that attracted my attention, when the present this Hell were the two nectures at the 20-

Mr. Smith said that he presumed the object of the writer of the resolution was, not to laud the emancipation of slaves, that they should exist no longer,—and they will pass away forever.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to the resolution, and encourance will pass away forever.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Smith suggested a verbal alteration in the sire to laud Great Britain, for shu did not the believed amendment, which was accepted. the government. Nor had he, for his part, a sire to laud Great Britain, for she did not, he be deserve it. He would, however, give her all the credit she was entitled to; and if she was actuated by any motive of national pride, so far as that was good, she should receive all the credit that belonged

Mr. Lancoux wished that credit should be given where it belonged; but he believed that emancipa-tion was brought about by moral means in Great Britain, and that it must be so here. They say in Congress, they can't receive our petitions; then let upon the subject. But all can operate powerfully by moral means; and for his part, he meant to use that power, for he wished not only to see slavery ed, but to have something to do with it.

Mr. Whiting, of Abington, said he liked the resolution, and for this reason—that it shadowed forth an important truth. It shows that there is a power existing that can effect legitimate objects, and that success does not depend upon adventitious circum-stances. Great Britain was actuated simply by selfish motives in freeing the slaves: indeed, go ments never acted from any other, though they om any other, though they were sometimes forced to do right, because they feared the truth. The wicked always tremble at the truth of the living God. We read in scripture of the unjust judge, who refused to listen to the peti-tion of the suppliant; till at length, wearied by im-portunity, he granted her prayer. And here we have an exactly analogous case. Great Britain yield ed not to the claims of justice, but to the importunity of the petitioners. From this we may much encouragement for our cause in this country. It is a hopeless task to attempt to affect our governent, for governments are too wicked ever to be ought to act for the truth; and there is no reason to hope that ours will ever break the voke-or, if it should, that it will do so from any hi than that which actuated Great Britain higher motive

Men are continually attempting to reason us to the truth of any subject, by the effects which that truth may produce; they give no weight whatever to principle. Thus do men reason with regard to W. I. emerginating. But a truth is in the control of the control o W. I. emancipation. But what if it were true, that that act worked badly, as many believed it really did?
What if it had worked ruin to the planters? Men who consider that as the important point, do not look at the subject in its moral aspect. It it had brought ruin to all concerned, does that turn God's truth into a l.o? We are taught by our own lives, and by reve lation, that distress does frequently follow a firm adherence to the truth. Christ, who lived the highest and the truest life, yet died an ignominious death upon the cross; and all since his time, who have made a proclamation of the truth, have found it to be ruinous to them in temporal affairs. Shall we listen then, to the voice of expediency, or to the voice of God? He speaks to us now as he did of old to Moses—'Let my people go!'—and we have to obey that voice, regardless what the consequences may be. Can we not trust to God the consequences obeying his law? Not to do so, is to mock at Godis to doubt him. The resolution I hope will for it gives the credit to those to whom it belo will pass, to the philanthropists of Great Britain, and not to the British Government.

MR. Davis again objected to the resolution, for he feared it would be misunderstood. There is, he said, a great dislike to Great Britain in the community, and it is proper that we should guard against on might be plain enough, at first sight. him it had not been. There were others, perhaps, who had less logic than he had: such persons would, on reading the first half of the resolution, suppose that it was intended to praise Great Britain, and

inserted at the close of the objectionable clause, re- slavery voters to have listened to; a little refer-

all persons to read o questing all persons to read on.

REV. Mr. Straans, of Higham, said, that he understood the resolution, when it was presented, as it had been explained; still, he had some sympathy with the apprehensions of bro. Davis. He did not brings the two subjects into close connection. He did not did the days of the two subjects into close connection. He with the apprehensions of bro. Davis. He did not brings the two subjects into close connection. He know, however, how the evil could be guarded did his duty faithfully on temperance, and I thought against, especially with persons who are prejudiced upon the subject. He hoped, however, that Mr. Davis would attempt to modify the resolution. It expressed, he thought, a great truth. It was his riety of sentiments were given, bearing upon anti-own conviction, that no credit was due to the Brit-ish government for the act of emancipation, but to the nation, as a nation. Still, he hoped and trusted the day were interspersed with songs by the cold that there were many in that government, who felt water army, and hymns from the 'Anti-Slavery Pic and thought upon this great subject, and were glad to help, by the power entrusted to them, so noble and just an act. Governments are of a mixed character; there is always much that is good mixed with much that is base and tyrannical in them; and it is possible that they may rejoice in performing an act, to which they have been led by the influence of others. But what he chiefly rejoiced at was, that in made for Drs. Jewett and Hudson, at the town hall,

eld in that condition by a system which is for this, for there are among them, as every where men of mixed characters and motives. Yet multindes will meet together, and vauntingly boast of our liberties; they will read the American Declara tion of Independence, while their own acts turn their boast into mere mockery and emptiness. But though I am sad, I remember these words of Jesus, Be of good cheer, for I have overcome the world. I remember when these words were uttered,—when here was in the whole world but a single Christian. and I sometimes doubt, whether there has ever lean another since, at least one who has lived up to the full requirement of the teachings of Jesus,) when there was not one who sympathized entirely with him, when not one heart beat in unison with his. e overcame the world. He was the conqueror. At the last supper, there were none there who could understand his feelings; few were left to see or. At the last supper, there were none there who could understand his feelings; few were left to see him suffer that last agony, except a few women. Thank God for women! His enemies bound him to the cross—they hurried him to the tomb, as though the earth could not hold him, as though the world could not bear his presence. But he has left to us the truth; and through him we also conquer. Give to a n.an the truth, and though he stand alone, agh he have not the miraculous power of Jesus, yet he will speak; he shall be conqueror; he shall overcome the world by speaking the truth.

Something has been said of the power behind the

throne in Great Britain. That power exists here also. I may go further, and say, that the men, the women and the children are here the throne of powcr. All governments must hear the truth,—they cannot help it,—though a woman, though a feeble babe spoke it. I am often asked by those whose base spoke it. I am often awakened to this sub-ject, 'What shall we do?' Every body says he is opposed to slavery; for, thank God, he has given to us a sentiment of compassion, that when a tale of wrong is told us, we cannot but be moved; and hen comes the question, 'What shall we do?' I vill put the best construction on the inquiry, and relieve them sincerely desirous of doing. will put the oest construction on the inquiry, and believe them sincerely desirous of doing something; and I answer, the moment all are ready to say they would not own a slave, that they would rather be poor, that they would rather suffer any thing, than own a human being, slavery must at that moment cease. Yes! long before that time; for the power of truth would be felt, and it would be the highest expediency in government to yield to it. The government must yield to the power of such truth when it shall be spoken. Every one that can say, he would rather die than own a slave, must exercise an influence, and that influence must be feit. The slave-holder himself must feel it, and he would declare it to be his right to exercise the power of emancipa-tion, and he would exercise it. Let there be what opposition at the South there might, there are men in there who would one day declare they could no longer live in perpetual fear; or rather would

on.

Mr. Smith suggested a verbal alteration in the mendment, which was accepted.

Mr. Wright said, it was strange how differently this feet.

different persons viewed the same thing. His first thought was, when the resolution was read, that it implied a terrible censure upon the British government. Intriguing politicians! 'grasping policy and deep-laid schemes!' Here was an implication, that that was all the government had to do with the matter; but the moral power of the people came in, and compelled them to do right.

The amendment was now put, and carried, and

the resolution passed, as amended, as follows:
Resolved, That we see not the spirit of philan
py in the British Government, in the act of eman
tion in the West India Islands, but the pow the resolution passed, as amended, as tonlows:
Resolved, That we see not the spirit of philanthropy in the British Government, in the act of emancipation in the West India Islands, but the power of truth triumphant over the minds of millions of men and women,—the law of love doing its appointed and beautiful work, and compelling the obedience of a lespotic and powerful government.

(To be continued.)

Celebration of the First of August at West-Brookfield.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of this and the neighboring towns assembled at the town hall, (which is the basement of the meeting-house, abled at the town hall, (which is the basement of the meeting-house,) to join in a union celebration of the triumphs of anti-slavery and temperance principles. It had been our intention to have held our morning session in the meeting-house, in order to give the ladies an opportunity to arrange their Pic Nic in a spacious bower, erected near by; but, on application to the proper authorities for admission to the house, we proper authorities for admission to the house, we found that the religious society had voted to exclude all meetings from the house, not purely religious; and to leave it to their minister to decide what was pure religion. We knew too well what kind of a lexicographer the minister was, to carry our suit any further; and too great efforts had already been We knew too well what kind of a made by the 'sacramental host,' in this place, to defeat the intended celebration. Consequently, an early hour found the ladies at the house, making preparation for an earlier meeting. At 10 A. M., we took up a line of march from the hall, by a circuitous route, in order to take in other compa neighboring towns, and at 11 o'clock arrived at head

quarters, one thousand strong.

The bower being completely filled, the conv tion was forthwith organized, by deacon Josiah Hen-

shaw taking the chair.

A portion of scripture was read by Rev. William B. Stone, of Gardner. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Fisk, of New-Braintree. Hymn by the choir, commencing,

'It comes! the joyful day, When tyranny's proud sway, Stern as the grave, Shall to the ground be harled, And Freedom's flag, unfurled, Shall wave throughout t O'er every slave.' out the world,

Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, then gave an address, showing the origin of the West India Emanci-pation scheme, and the complete success which had attended it, and expatiating upon the mingled advantages resulting to all classes of society in its accomplishment. Dr. E. D. Hudson, of the A. A. S. followed upon the same subject, and enchained the audience till the hour of one; when we took a recess, to partake of the entertainment provided by the ladies. Fears had been greatly excited, offending that feeling. To many who possessed vided by the ladies. Fears had been greatly excited, more logical power than himself, the meaning of the upon the arrival of the procession, that the provisions were inadequate to the company; but after a disbursement of the contents of the table, it was found to be sufficient to allay the immediate wants

of the assembly.
Dr. Jewett, of the Massachusetts Temperance read no further. He wished that it might be so worded, that no one could misunderstand it.

Mr. Spear suggested that a few words might be in, must have been painful to ears itching for proence to the ardent is very convenient to illustrate judiced received no little aid in his illustrations from the discussion of anti-slavery topics. Dr. Hudson followed on the subject of temperance; after which, a va-

At 5, P. M., the meeting closed, and the company departed for their respective homes, not less in favor with the principles of freedom and temperance than this act was displayed the power of the workings of truth and love. He remembered the words of Jesus, 'Be of good cheer, for I have overcome the world.' of the abovenanced gentlemen, with unabated intersolves expressed by several that have spoken best in which they treated their subjects, and by the new and forcible illustrations which it seemed as though feelings of joy and sadness when I entered this Hall. I cannot but rejoice when I see before me such a band of true men and women. And yet our work is ed great satisfaction at the performances of the day; but just begun. Multitudes still tauntingly ask, 'What have you done? what good have you of transactions, because they do not second with est: which was fi rected? Have you freed a single slave? I keenly feel such inquiries as these; for they tell me a
great work of regeneration is yet to be wrought.
But I am filled with sadness when I think of the
nearly three millions of our enslaved. on that day. They understand far l thropic scheme of transporting beyond sea, that class of their fellow-beings, whose degradation and sufmanced by the whole nation,—a system which is, a itself, intrinsically aboundable and corrupt; and is not slaveholders alone who are to be blamed fering have made their so detestable. They understand, still better, the modus operandi of making Christians, who will rejoice in the strength of their own clan, rather than such as shall rejoice in the overthrow of oppression and sin.

Until our na ation can celebrate a jubilee of her own, may the friends of freedom not fail to rejoice with the freemen in the W. I. Islands, on the anniversary of their independence.

J. M.

The Philadelphia Mob of Aug. 1st, 1842. WHO HEADED IT?

DEAR BROTHER:

I write with a grieved and heavy heart. I have read accounts, from various papers, of the ferocion and murderous assaults upon the colored people in Philadelphia, on the first of August, by the And I can but ask, 'To what do these things tend?'
I am acquainted intimately with all that part of the
city which was the scene of the outrage. I do not
believe a single paper in Philadelphia has given a true and impartial account of that murderous attack Nor dare they. They are, for the most part, under the control of the very persons on whom rest the guilt and responsibility of that brutal and cowardly assault on defenceless men, women and children sault on defenceless men, women and children mean the CLERGY, and CHURCHES, and CITY AUTHORITIES of Philadelphia. The guilt and infamy are theirs. The poor deluded boys and rabble, that actually made the attack, were the tools—the just and proper representatives of the government and religion of that city. They executed the purposes of the pro-slavery, negro-hating magistrates, clergymen and religionists. I wish to call attention to a few items, as to the origin of this

First, and above all, the negro hatred fostered and This hatred is deep and deepened by colonization. This hatred is deemalignant. The efforts of Cresson, Gurley, thune, and all other advocates of that scheme of vil lany, have left no stone unturned to make deep, bit ter and perpetual the hatred and loathing of the whites towards the blacks. The spirit of colonization is the foundation of this outrage.

The City Government .- The course pursued by the city authorities and courts, in relation to the Pennsylvania Hall case, has helped on this outrage. In deciding whether the owners of that Hall were entitled to indemnity, the government attempted to justify the mob, and throw the blame all or aboli-tionists. Their great aim was to prove that the abolitionists were seen walking the streets with col ored people, and that this was enough to enrage the people, and provoke the mob. Then, again, in tha part of the city, the watch, the constables and city gard to right. The whites living in that region are are to right. The whites are content on that smoothered volcano; that they would no longer live in perpetual fear; or, rather, they could say they ought to live in the fear of God, and to know that danger would come upon them, if they will strength they may choose to make on the colored people, whether on men, women or children; and these assaults and insults are conlonger disregarded the voice of truth. They will

several, and are going to try to saulting them. Had the col ed the whites, many would perhaps hung, no.
a white will be punished, and rear it. They feel the perhaps hung, for arson and mi pect nor fear it. They feel that are delivered to them for a prey, the will of Church and State Disfranchising the Colored Pe

few years, the colored people had the right of suffrage. Rece ed from them, and they can now over the government that exe over their property, liberty and sal impression, especially Philadelphia, is, that the Philadelphia, is, that the colored rights now. I have heard the boy tify outrages on the colored chi they have no rights; 'seizing the kites and balls, and refusing to g cause 'they have no rights.' the region of the outrage, is, the have no rights '-and this they that they are disfranchised, and fi they receive from the clergy, and

government of the city.

The whites living in that part of the colored people from other causes. The c are employed as laborers, in prefer they are more industrious, and makind. They are more intelligent, respectable in their dress, manners and than the whites that live among the hate the blacks on these accor doned and brutal portion of the adelphia are the whites, who live in the , in the streets and alleys wh was made. They are the most d of the population. Many of the colore are low enough, but not so low and the whites. Yet these abandoned with level with the polluted clergy n city as to aristocracy of color. The to see a colored family living in a b theirs, any more than the de bert Barnes's church can bear to see the ter pews than they sit in. They th man has a right to rise above the

All this hatred to the colored people by the clergy, churches, courts and of the city. They will do any thing to residence there uncomfortable and do is the spirit of colonization that is dee the hearts of clergy, church and st ed this ferocious as it is to be attributed this ferocious assau peaceable and unoffending—a wish to d colored people out of the country dictated the laws of the southern it a crime in a colored man to be free. and churches, and magistrates of Phil not object to the colored people ignorant, and below the lowest of the the moment they begin to rise, and improve and be freemen, then they 'insolent,' impudent,' haughty,' in their place,' &c. &c.; and priest a to put them down. They must be drive Sabbath school, the day school, the T celebration, where whites are—must be the a Jim Crow car or pew; and every thing done to keep them down.

done to keep them down.

The Temperance Hall in Bedford-stret.
built last year by charity. It was located
midst of houses occupied as brothels, go
gambling hells, kept by whites and blackswhites, I believe entirely. I have lectured
hall on temperance. A Sahshat school as hall on temperance. A Sabbath school there. I had two daughters teachers is my wife, spent most of their time, from house to house to get the colore the hall. A temperance and Sabbath formed in connexion with that hall. people in the vicinity never objected held there weekly on temperance. '.
of brick-a comfortable little place colored people. This the whites all knew-t stables, the watch ond the police all knew. stables, the watch ond the police all knew. I been the scene of no riots. But the white me lers and brothel-keepers in the vicinity hatef pronounced it a nuisance. The city goven united with them thus:—

The Grand Inquest inquiring for the cit of Philadelphia, having been directed b ty of Philadelphia, having been directed by orable Court to examine a building situated Shippen-street and Bedford-street, near Eight proceeded to and examined the same, and present excited state of teeling, do present as a nuisance, it having been twice set on it. s a nuisance, it having dangerous from threatened violence

of the surrounding property.
RICHARD DENNIS, FOREMEL Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1842

This building could not be a drunkards. These Grand Inqui nuisance in the grog-shops and b conveniences—but the near could gravely and solemnly present as It was built to snatch the colored people children, from the rapacity of rum-sellin

tions whites.

I cannot learn that, out of two hundred men and sectarian organizations of that is an instance of one taking any action a not believe one clergyman there will the whites, and in defence of the colthe sabbath. I do not believe one any resolutions condemning the ass dicating the assailed. They dare in ants were white-the assailed, black ants were white—the assailed, black, no heart to do so, if they dared. The church virtually headed that mob—they stones—they wielded the clubs—they to Mary's church—they demolished the T Hall—they returned to consider the re-Hall-they virtually committed the arson shed; for they countenance and encourage that lies at the bottom of it all—the malign of colonization and slavery.

What should the colored people CHARLES T. TORREY says-CHARLES T. TOTALES and the people of color in our medicities, the expediency of their organizing to companies, as the only way left to vindicate his constitutional right to KREP AND BEAR ARKS.

Emancipator, Aug. 11, 1842.] Is this a part Reverend brother's liberty party politics, itary bands? But I hope the colored per follow such bloody counsel. Let them g Christian armor—follow Christ—and previolence and murder of their cowardly and orde assailants, meckness, gentleness, and heroic k suffering, and they will assuredly come of via

H. C. WRIGHT.

Attempt at Murder. - We learn from the Express, that Patrick Casey, formerly a ruthis place, on Tuesday morning, the 12th in the stand formerly occupied by McDonald, a miles this side of Fort Winnebago, while in a drught makes the standard of the standar miles this side of Fort Winnebago, while in a drunkenness, brutally cut and stabled his wife knife, and struck her several blows with a breaking one arm, and otherwise cutting addition to Madison, and has taken up lodging in the cipair. It is thought she will recover.—Green Espair.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. The house of Mr Wonderful Escape. The house of Mr Jon Hollis, of Braintree, was struck by highining about o'clock yesterday forenoon, and was literally pieces so as to render it unimbabitable. The close was shattered, the sink in the kitchen was agast, the windows broken, &c. There were four person for he house at the time, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Hollis, son and daughter, and, strange to say, none of the were killed. Mr. Hollis was very slightly hurs, the reat of the family were severely affected by the cast of the family were severed was as the a shock, although they soon recovered so as to be to take refuge in the house of a neighbor. —Bos. Test

From Rhode-Island-Another Arrest - The dence Journal says, that Timothy Haskins, of Kei N. H., has been arrested and committed on clarge endeavoring to excite rebellion in Rhod Isia A long letter was found upon him from Dort, to W. Simons—said to repeat his declaration that he persevere in his attempts to establish his equality but that he will rely on a Democratic Congress for a beautiful to the control of the contr

The actual nest revenue of the Post Office, has been shown to be, at the present time, under the peoply tem, £539,000.

WHOLE NI THEL

CRIDAY MOL IT A REPEAL OF ERTY AND SOUT ABOLITION OF ON OF THE OTHE The This is a volume

dished in this ci New-England re, Croeds, Se nal Religious all Christian Des to which are together wit a sterentyped, a and peculiar te the human r ing the writer o fluenced by difficult task at case, in a c

know to what Mr. Hayward be able to dete ntained in this olic in his spir ate and impai ble him the m ned, from the living defende icit statements hey believe and meh a course e may be other is made in a or general spi e PERFECTION it is said, themselves ar het in italic, at a course of e ought to blus are living in e from human apostle John i notion of sh oso keepeth

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leth in us, eby know we use he bath g made perfect of judgment : _ Whatson dd'- We kno eth not; but self, and that we believe t tuous spirit v EAD TO SIN, his, that our body of sin should not se sin. . . Lil dead indeed u s Christ our six, [the

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regard man, ored citizen ral non-entit confidence w a time, he reby to 'feat that ruse, he went out f kad been a t to the sta ced at the h equal rights colored citi-

elective fra id.' In one Suffrage pa devil, and e Connection but paper of Gerrit Smit , 'I had th

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THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

THUAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1842.

PEAL OF THE USION BETWEEN NORTHERN THERY SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO 108 OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA-

The Book of Religious. lame of 400 pages, which has just been us city by four HAYWARD, author of england Gazetteer, &c. comprising the ntiments, or Opinions of all the are Sects in the world, ' particularly an Denominations in Europe and Ameradded Church and Missionary Stawith Biographical Sketches. It has in every respect worthy of lation. To attempt to give the religious ties of the various sects which alon race from each other, without sub er or compiler to the imputation of bed by prejudice or partiality, is an exceedbut this has been done, in the a most satisfactory manner. We do what denomination of religionists, if to nd is attached, and we think no one etermine this point by any thing that in this volume. He appears to be truly s spirit, and desirous to give a perfectly apartial account of every sect; and to more successfully to do this, bo has the most intelligent and candid among nders of each denomination, full and ch. Nothing can be more fair arse. In a single instance, (perhaps rs.) we are sorry to perceive that a e in a manner not coincident with the deal spirit of the work. In a brief sketch usts, a modern sect in New-Engd. They unblushingly maintain that es are free from sin.' We object to the lic, as invidious, because it is a departure of equal and exact justice to all parties. reover, that, of all persons living, blash the most deeply, who confess that ing in sin, and maintain that sin is inseparesistence. We do not believe that John had any occasion to blush, or felt on of shame within him, when he saideach his word, in him verily is the love ged '- Ye know that he was manifest way our sins, and in him is no sin. Who eth in him, sinneth not : whosoever sin tseen him, neither known him '- Whoon of God doth not commit sin; for hi

eth in him; and he cannot sin, because f God '- If we love one another, God us, and his love is perfected in us .know we that we dwell in him, and he in us, he both given us of his Spirit. Herein is our t, that we may have boldness in the ent : because As HE IS, so are we in this Whatsoever is born of God, overcometh the We know that whosoever is born of God, ; but he that is begotten of God, keepeth of that wicked one toucheth him not.' Nor believe that Paul was influenced by a prea spirit when he said- Ilow shall we, that as, live any longer therein? . . . Knowthat our old man is crucified with him, that f sin might be destroyed, that henceforth of serve sin. For he that is dead is freed Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to ed unto sin, but alive unto God, through rist our Lord. . . Being then made PREE , (the precise charge brought against the is, I ye became the servants of righteous There is, therefore, now no condemnation

who are in Christ Jesus. . . That the right-

an have not the Spirit of Christ, he is non

nd if Christ be in you, the body is dead be

a, but the Spirit is life because of righteous

all not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

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is wife with an axe, and bruising above carried in the county room Bay Bay.

Mr Joseph ning about it erally torn to The chimney

The Provi-ns, of Keens, on charge of hode Island. Dort, to Wait that he will

ess for sid

ARMS.

as that the Perfectionists not only unblush main that they themselves are free from sin, idded, 'In support of this doctrine, they [un isty say that Christ dwells in and controls be-Christ, which is the church, is nourished y the life and wisdom of its Head. Hence in the greatest portion of the religion of the d Christianity, as the work of Antichrist.' t, then, is in believing that Christ is able to works of the devil, and to save to the utwho are willing to come unto God by him. las in eternity. They ought to believe that they can serve God and Mammon, and ers of Christ that it is not in the power eem his people in this life from all sin, eternity : that it is to deny Christ, and : righteoneress, to say that in him we have without sin, there can be no humility: s and sin must be continually struggling latery in the bosom of every christian, se oparns on the earth; that, to be ' dead to be wholly dead, but only half dead, or ladly wounded, or crippled more or less, reumstances !!! This would be a mod eledient, dependant state of mind, and e greatly to exait Jesus as a Prince and

Rhode-Island Affairs.

from home has prevented us from our intended review of the recent cona-Island, respecting the Suffrage ques present number, we publish two letters different view of the affair from that which hid before our readers by another correswhose sympathics were strongly with the party. Although one of these letters is New-York,' it bears the post-mark ' Provid comes to us anonymously. The Charter regard as hostile to the rights of man, and the spirit of ancient despotism. The we consider perfectly unprincipled, ontrol of aspiring demagagues. Both ve the severest condemnation of every end of liberty; for they neither fear God mt strike hands together to deny the ten his just rights, and to make him a po-As for Thomas W. Dorr, we have alever in his democratic professions. te professed to be an abolitionist, hoping ther his own nest; 'but not succeeding , he turned his back upon our enterprise, ut from us because he was not of us. If a true abolitionist, he would sooner have ake than have allowed himself to be he head of a party, who, while brawling ights, haughtily and tyrannically exclude zens of Rhode-Island from the use of e franchise. Verily, they have their rela une sentence-we believe that the Charter To parties of that State are of their father, and equally eager to do his diabolical work

A very ridiculous blunder occurred per of the 501 instant, in printing the letter Smith, from the Cazenovia Abolitionist ought that, though all others should a law-abiding abolitionasts, I never would, ind thought that, though all others should ibiding, abolitionists never would. alpable blunder was suffered to escape, we

Sabbatical Movement. 'In obedience to a call published some weeks pre-

nent WEALTH and INFLUENCE in the city of Rochester, a Convention of delegates, friendly to a more two Doctors of Divinity, one Reverend, six Honora-bles, and five Esquires!—all poer and despised follow-ers of the Son of God!! The New-York Evangelist dently shows feelings for the Dorr party, as he is al-His sin is directly against God, his worship, and the from church,' &c. &c. !: Truly, American Protestantism is getting to be all that the Old Serpent can dekill, enslave, and exercise absolute despotism over the conscience-all in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost!

Now, to bring this whole matter into a narrow con pass, and to meet the Sabbatical question on strictly scriptural ground, we hereby offer the following re-

1. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD Will be given to any person who will prove, from the New-Testament, that Jesus Christ or his apostles ever alluded to the sin of Sabbath-breaking, as in the category of human transgressions.

2. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD Will be given to any person who will produce the chapter and verse, either in the Old or the New Testament, in which the first day of the week is declared, by Jehovah, to be substituted for the seventh day as a

3. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD Will be given to any person who will prove that Christ has commanded his disciples to observe the first day of the week, either as the Sabbath, or in com nemoration of his resurrection and ascension.

4. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD Will be given to any person who will prove, from the New-Testament, that the apostles enjoined, in the name of the Lord, the religious observance of either the first day of the week, or any other day, as the

offering these rewards, because we know that it is friends. Every thing was done that could be, to make not in the power of any human being to bring forward, them comfortable; and the attending physician any such proof. The Sabbatical observance of the me they were all, with few exceptions, well and first day of the week is a trick of priesteraft, without hearty, and not ten out of 200 that even needed a porany foundation in scripture, and hostile to the spirit tion of medicine. One sent a card of thanks to the and design of Christianity; consequently, the recent daily paper, for the kindness rendered to him, while a religious imposture, and they who participated in it either as groping in legal blindness, or aiming to sub- ter in the Liberator, and trust you will do it justice stitute the form of godliness for the power thereof .- I regret as a man, what has taken place; but, as a We say nothing, now, of the obligation to observe the friend of human rights, I rejoice, for I believe the reseventh day of the week as the Sabbath, except that sult will be good, in due time. The dominant party they who are under the law are bound to hear the have been very much in the wrong, and they have law. 'Now we know that what things soever the had to pay for it, at a dear rate. They might have paw saith, it saith to them that are under the law. — given the peorle what belonged to them, and saved But the freemen of the Lord are delivered from the all the trouble. The suffrage party also, had they law, that being DEAD wherein we were held; that we been sound in principle, would undoubtedly have ob should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the old- tained their object. The dominant party will now ness of the letter. . . Before faith came, we were avail themselves of the only chance to make a Conkept under the law, shut up unto the faith which stitution, that will be accepted by the people. There should afterwards be revealed. Wherefore the law is but one voice, now, that I hear, and that is, no diswas our school-master to bring us unto Christ, that crimination ought to be made on account of color .we might be justified by faith. But after that faith is Our colored brethren will be recognized as men and

come, we are no longer under a school-master. . . citizens. I am confident no Constitution can be rati-Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ fied by the people of this State, unless the word white

Disgraceful Scenes in New-Bedford and Nantucket.

The Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting in New-Bedford on Monday and Tuesday, last week, at which were present J. A. Col- DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND : lins, C. L. Remond, F. Douglass, James Boyle of Ohio, N. P. Rogers and Stephen Foster of New- and statements in regard to Rhode-Island. Our congreat topic under consideration was the pro-slavery from some mistaken friend.

port of the church and clergy aforesaid, and by their tween the tempter and tempted. houtings and hideous noises rendered it almost im-

crowded auditory. On Thursday evening, an attempt opportunity to drive them away. was made to interrupt the proceedings in a riotous manner, but it did not succeed. The addresses on the probably hand you this, and tell you of the proceedoccasion were well received, and produced a salutary ings in his State. He assures me that the stories of impression. On Friday evening, however, the mob cruelty are all fulse; that the prisoners have been unirallied in great numbers, and attempted in vain to formly well-treated; the same food that was provided break up the meeting by their yells, and by throwing for the soldiers was turned over to them, and in great brickbats and other missiles into the windows. Seve plenty; an awning was spread for them in the yard, ral panes of glass were broken, and one lady was badly wounded by a stone that struck her with great physician assured him that, so far from a single man force below the ear. The meeting adjourned at 10 dying, not one had been dangerously sick among o'clock. How much damage was done to the hall, them. They are now nearly all discharged. A fet (the Atheneum,) we did not learn. We left on the who attempted to steal the Warren guns, and some of Island J. A: Collins, J. Boyle, S. Foster, and F. those who did steal powder from an individual, and Deuglass. We have since been informed that, on those who maltreated the men they stopped on the Monday, a public meeting of the citizens was called, at which it was voted to grant the use of the town the authorities to preserve the peace. We believe this is the first time the lawless spirit of mobocracy has displayed itself on that Island. To think of its

The Civil War in Rhode-Island. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7, 1842.

rious, signed by a number of gentlemen of T emi- DEAR BROTHER: As you have now concluded the long account of the civil war, given by an 'anti-slavery resident' in perfect observance of the holy Subbath,' was held in Rhode-Island, I cannot consent to let it pass without the first Baptist church in that city, on Wednesday saying a word; for I know much of it to be incorrect the 20th of July. The officers consisted of one Judge, It is lamentable to me that the anti-slavery resident contains a pretty full report of the proceedings, which ways particular to say 'Gov. Dorr,' and 'the People's we have read with feelings alternating from the ridic- Constitution'- the fate of the people's cause'- they ulous to the indignant, and which exhibit the latest were striving for liberty,' &c. To such language l public specimen of clerical insolence and imposture object, because it is untrue. That Constitution was that we have seen. Not having room, in the present made only for a part of the people, as you very well number, to review these proceedings, we shall barely know, and an 'anti-slavery resident' ought to have allude to the subject at the present time. Among the known it. That they were trying to obtain their letters read on the occasion was one from Governor rights, may be true; but that they were striving for Seward, and another from the Hon. Theodore Fre- the rights of the people, is entirely incorrect. I judge linghuysen, men remarkable for their deadness to the them by their works; and what do their works prove world, their drend of popularity, and their repugnance them to be? A selfish set of men-MOROCRAYS .to the honors and emoluments of public office !! Ano- Why did they disfranchise part of their fellow-citizens ther was read from that paragon of literary and spiritual in their Constitution, by inserting the word 'white'pedants, the Reverond Doctor Samuel Hanson Cox, making that a qualification for the elective franchise which is marked by extreme audacity of tone and lan- This is sufficient proof that they were a set of dema guage. It will furnish a text for a longer commentary gogues—unfeeling, destitute of humanity. What was than its inflated author has ever made or dreamed of! their next movement? It was to mob the abolitionists. their next movement? It was to mob the abolitionists, No Papal Bull was ever more presumptuous, pro- and break up their meetings; and this they did no scriptive, or anti-Christian. It is precisely what is less than six times, last winter, in Providence, Woonwanted to wake up the people, who have been so socket, North Scituate, and Newport. And why did ong and so horribly priest-ridden, and to induce them they do this? Because they did not dare to trust their o throw off the iron yoke of ecclesiastical bundage. Constitution to free discussion. At one of these riot-He whose views differ from this own, in regard to one meetings, Thomas W. Dorr came into Franklin the holiness of the first day of the week, this popu- Hall, and stood some fileen or twenty minutes. larity-loving Presbyterian Rabbi pronounces to be looker on. He saw and heard the hissing and the just as really opposed to the true interests of man-shuffling of feet, whenever a speaker referred to the kind, and just as much an immoral man, as he who Suffrage Constitution. Five words from him might practises profaueness, or he who becomes intoxicated. have made all quiet-but, no! He walked silently out-plainly intimating to his party, Go on-stop the health of souls.' And he adds, in a spirit unknown freedom of speech, lest our Constitution be disgraced even to Romanism or Judaism, 'Nor is he exempt in the eyes of the people. I know, says he, the word from this auful crime, who neglects worship on that white is wrong, but a majority would have it in the day, [that is, neglects hearing the Rev. Dr. Cox, or Constitution; and if Parker Pillsbury, Abby Kelley, other reverend theologian,] who stays at home Frederick Douglass, John A. Collins, and Thomas Da vis are determined to show its inconsistency, in public assemblies over the State, drown their voices by hisser sire. It can cheat, lie, swear, committadultery, covet, and vells, stamping the feet, stoning and snow-balling the windows; follow them home, and pelt them with snow-balls, until they enter their dwellings. And this they did, repeatedly, and Thomas W. Dorr never opened his mouth to stop it. I therefore put Thomas W. Dorr down as a mobocrat, as he and his party proved themselves to be, last winter. But when Thomas W. Dorr undertook to mob Gov. King out of his chair, he found matters very different. He had waked up the wrong passenger.' Yet some of his men were very energetic in stealing arms and amn u-

and partook of the same food that was provided fo Col. Brown's regiment. In prison, I repeat We are perfectly aware that we hazard nothing in from those who were permitted to call and see their Sabbath Convention in Rochester is to be regarded as in confinement, by the attending officers at the prison. I am glad that you intend to review the whole mat

nition, and some that had money were very liberal in

purchasing. One man in my neighborhood, I learned

recently in Boston, bought thirty guns with his own

buy more muskets than they could buy, and steal

both; and now their case is a hard one. They have

fallen into the hands of tyrants, and their condition is

wretched indeed. As the man told his boy, 'If you

didn't want to be whipped, you shouldn't have begun

an 'anti slavery resident' is mistaken. I know it to be

false. Any one acquainted with Col. Brown would

not hesitate a moment to say it was false. He was

entrusted with the command at Chepachet. He would

not suffer any abuse of the prisoners. They were not

hurried in, but they were the whole day in travelling

the sixteen miles from Chepachet to this city; and

those unable to walk were furnished with a wagon,

the fight.' But as to the treatment of the prisoners

oney. But Gov. King was so situated that he could

hath made us free, and be not entangled again with is excluded; but to us who take no part in governthe yoke of bondage. — But now, after that ye have ment, it is of little consequence, except so far as hu-known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye manity is concerned. Let the potsherds strive with again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereun: ye desire again to be in bondage? Ye observe days, learn to follow the Prince of Peace, who taught, by and months, and times, and years. . . Let no man precept and example, to 'resist not evil.' But to have judge you in ment, or in drink, or in respect of a holy a revolution effected in the way, and by such spirits, day, or of the new-moon, or of the Sabbath ; which are as Thomas W. Dorr and his associates had devised, I shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ. think we all ought to pray, 'Good Lord, deliver us.'

Another View of the Case.

Yours, for the truth,

A. FAIRBANKS

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1842.

Hampshire, Silas Hawley, and other speakers. The solution is, they are not from your pen, but, probably,

position of the American church and clergy, and it excited not only a highly animated discussion in the deeds of either party; but it does appear to us, there meeting, but a most tremendous sensation out of is a difference between those who attack, and those t. On Tuesday evening, the mob rallied to the sup- who defend-the difference, at least, that there is be-

We know the men, who went from here, seduce possible for any of the spoakers to be heard. No vio- by the promise of plunder and good pay; and we can once, however, was done to any person, or the build- say nothing in their favor. They belong to that class of men, who have acted so atrociously in Cincinnati, of men, who have acted so atrociously in Cincinnau,
The meetings at Nantucket began on Wednesday and more recently in Philadelphia; and who are afternoon, and were continued by adjournment up to ready to act here in a similar manner. To the prethe time we left for Boston on Saturday morning. judice which generally prevails towards people of The same subject was brought up for discussion, and color, they add that jealousy which makes them beproduced even a greater sensation than at New-Bed- lieve the colored men are their rivals in labor, in the ford. The evening meetings were attended by a occupations of the city, and they would rejoice for an

A non-resistance friend sits beside me. He will under which they daily enjoyed themselves. highway, are still held for trial.

He says he was early with these men, and had pro mises enough of their devotion to the cause of the hall to the friends of emancipation, and to protect them in the exercise of their inalienable rights, on the blacks; but at the first attempt of a black man to vote. evening of that day. The mob again rallied, and did he was abused and driven away; and that at a caucus much injury to the building, in spite of the efforts of while their Convention was in session, it was declared from all quarters, that it would not do to leave out the word white in the qualification of voters; and it was so decided, upon some information next day in being called out in defence of a corrupt church and the Convention. He says the leaders assured him no priesthood! We shall give full particulars next week. force should be used, at the very time they were dril-

says you will remember something of the disputes in philanthropy.

Rev. Richard Thayer illustrated the various forms the blacks. He spoke of the attack upon Abby Kelhootings and stampings, so that hardly a word could be heard. He told, too, of friend Douglass being interrupted in the same place afterwards. And now when the Assembly has called a Convention, and no bly refused to make any distinction in the voters, they are derided, and called the milk and molasses party. Such epithets, and worse, he heard among the men at the brewery, when preparing to leave for the camp at Chepachet. News of the call of the Convention had that day been received ; and 'nigger party,' ' checkerboard party,' 'amalgamationists,' were the terms heaped upon them. Having two men in his employ. the black one is put down to vote; the other, a Che-Now, what confidence can we have in such men, pated in its observance. with equal rights on their lips, and selfishness in their hearts? We rejoice in believing this is far from being the feeling of the party generally : but the present fighting party, the Chepachet men, hug such feelings their hearts; the others are satisfied with what has cen done, and we hope are ready to unite in secur-The time seems to promise, that the good feeling, in regard to the colored man, will not pass away, with- joyed. out much being done to encourage him to take a highstand in the community.

Our friend says, he would ask those who pretend lone. Have they incited men to cut their neighbors' the speakers. throats? Have they put murderous weapons in their hands? If they have not, they have nothing to see you himself, and tell his own story.

Yours, affectionately,

Fighting Christians.

Extract of a letter from Providence, R. I. to a friend of

peace in Boston, dated Aug. 15, 1842. dressed them, many of those who belonged to his lone woman should prefer to return to her form did particularly so, at his last lecture, on Albert of the city of Philadelphia. Barnes and other clergymen, and said the great majority of the church were on his side. Cheney's meetfrom their desks, when Mr. Cheney is notified to

Presbyterian. Very many of the members of the Peace Society nave taken arms during our troubles, and have aided ted into specie on the war movements, when all the difficulties could scarcity of monhave taken arms during our troubles, and have aided very easily have been settled without, had Christians and neace men done their duty."

speak. This is very candid, too. Dr. Tucker is

try, assembled to commemorate, and to kindle afresh the fires of liberty on the altar of their hearts, was the large of the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the fires of liberty on the altar of their hearts, was the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the fires of liberty on the altar of their hearts, was the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the fires of liberty on the altar of their hearts, was the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the firest to the firest to the firest to the commemorate, and to kindle afresh the firest to the f duly observed by the colored citizens of Boston.

At 10 o'clock, A. M , the people began to assemble in the Belknap-street church, while the Suffolk Band were sweetly discoursing the Marseilles Hymn. After an interesting address by John T. Hilton, President of the day, singing, prayers, reading of scriptures, addresses, &c. followed in the order announced.

The religious exercises were conducted by Rev John T. Raymond, Rev. Samuel Snowden, Rev. Charles H. Roberts, and Rev. Thomas Henson. Three beautiful songs of liberty, from 'The Anti-Three beautiful songs of liberty, from 'The Anti-Slavery Pic Nic,' were performed by a select choir, juil in that county, on the 6th inst. composed of members of the two popular singing societies. The pieces were distinguished by the following appropriate titles, viz: 'Dawn of Liberty'-

in the case of James Somerset, an African slave, wh was liberated from the grasp of a man-stealer by the decision of the Judiciary in his favor, by whom it was declared, that as soon as a slave sets his foot on British soil, he is free. It was this important decision that elicited the following from the muse of Cowper Slaves cannot breathe in England ;-if their lungs Receive our air, that moment they are free: They touch our country, and their shackles fall.

The eighth and last being the immediate emancipation of 800,000 colonial slaves—an act which was indeed but a consummation of hopes long cherished by the abolitionists of England—an event which, to adopt the language of David Lee Child, 'formed the keystone of a triumphal arch, such as earth-born amkeystone of a triumphal arch, such as earth-born am bition never conceived-reaching, like the patriarch's ladder, from earth to heaven-beautiful as the rainbow, enduring as the firmament, inscribed in characters of effulgence, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will towards men."

In conclusion, he urged them to always cherish the feelings that prompted their observance of the daythat it should not prove a spasmodic enthusiasm temporary excitement; but that a perpetual flame should burn vividly on the altar of their hearts, until the happy day should be ushered in, when the Amercan bondman shall raise his hands with joyful shout ings for his liberty.

Jeremiah B. Saunderson, of New-Bedford, follow ed in a speech of eloquence and power, portraying in lively colors the glorious results of British emancipation, and the effect such an example must eventu ally produce upon this slavery-cursed land, America. He also alluded to the opposition the various reforms had been subjected to, and to the fact that tyrants of every age and every land had always aimed to 'put out the light' of reform burning in the breasts of an oppressed people. But that Truth, as in times past, would prove mighty, and ultimately prevail.

Rev. John T. Raymond next enlisted the attention of the audience by a vivid picture of the scenes and associations connected with the peculiar domestic institutions of the South, alluding in heart moving eloquence to the sufferings of three millions of human beings in this republican land of liberty, contrasting their situation with that of the emancipated colonists of Great Britain, who were at that moment rending

ling their men, and preparing them for war. He | the air with their acclamations in honor of British

heaped upon abolitionists for interfering in favor of of prejudice existing against the colored American; but recommended the people to exercise the spirit of ley in the town-house, when attempting to speak-her being pelted by them with snowballs, and of their daily inflicted upon them, in the anticipation of that

Every thing passed off in an agreeable manner, the Freedom Association being present with their ban-ner, 'Liberty inherent the birthright of all,' contributed not a little to the enthusiasm with which every heart seemed to be inspired.

In the afternoon, the Association sat down to a diner prepared by Mr. George Tolliver.

In the evening, a soirce was given in the Infan School Room, by Mr. George Washington, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present Speeches were made by Thomas Cole, Jeremiah B pachet man, refused, because he will not have his Saunderson, and Thomas Jinnings, jr. Thus ended name put down along side of 'a d-d nigger.'- the day, to the entire satisfaction of all who partici-

BATHING. This luxury may be enjoyed to great perfection at the MARLBORO' BATHS, which have been recently refitted, and the establishment greatly improved, by its accommodating proprietor, Mr BLODGETT. We trust that the patronage extended ing for the colored men the same privileges as the to this central and health-preserving place of resort ite, and thus break down one odious distinction. will be commensurate with its high deserts, and the very reasonable rates at which its benefits can be on

In the account of the Anti-Slavery Pic Nic a Dedham, on the 1st of August, it should have been to have been driven from the State, what they have stated that G. W. F. Mellen, of Boston, was among

A black woman, a slave, who some years since rar their hands? If they have not, they have nothing to fear; and if they have, even such have been overlooked, and he thinks they would not be troubled, if peaceably minding their own concerns. But he shall master. After the hearing of a witness as to her identifies a classific of the small of the shall master. After the hearing of a witness as to her identifies a classific of the small of the shall make the shall make the shall make the shall be a classified witness as to her identifies a classifier of the small of the shall be a classifier of the shall be a clas tity as a slave of the man who appeared as her owner, the certificate was granted, and she left the office. There are plenty of miserable devils—become such through the same means—in this city, who would be glad to return to their masters at the South, if they could.—N. Y. Tribune.

We find the foregoing credited to the New York Tribune, but can scarcely believe that it is at sent you a copy of the Christian Soldier, last tributed to the right source. One would think that, week, that you might see the account of the meeting among a people professing to be Christians and re on the 21st July. Mr. Barstow, a member of our publicans, such an occurrence would excite the deep Rhode Island Peace Society, and of an orthodox est commiseration; but it is evidently hailed by then church, was present during a small portion of that with delight, for we observe that an account of it is meeting, (which was holden three hours,) and who eagerly copied into all our newspapers, not only with ook up his gun on or about 27th June, although he our any expression of grief or surprise, but in some had not done so before, at the former trouble on the instances to show how much better is a life of slavery 18th May, nor would be on the 22nd Feb. go into our than a life of treedom! There is, we opine, more in Temperance procession, because there was a military | this extraordinary affair than meets the eye; for i escort. He applied for the same church, and on a will be observed that the woman was accompanied by Monday evening after, took ground against Mr. Che- her master, who had doubtless bribed her to go back ney, that the Christian law, or Bible, authorized the with him, and given her assurances that she should taking of human life, in some cases. Mr. Chency re- be treated as a free woman. She may, moreover plied to this, on a succeeding evening; and Mr. B. have a husband or children in slavery, and on this again obtained the house for another address; and on account have been induced to return by the extrava-Friday evening last, Elder Cheney made another address. Whether Mr. B., who was not present, intends rible outrages as have lately been perpetrated on the any further reply, is as yet uncertain. These meet- property and persons of the colored inhabitants of ings have been very interesting. When Mr. B. ad- Philadelphia, we cannot greatly marvel that this poo church, and the other Presbyterian churches, were state, especially if she had found none to sympathize present, both men and women; and on the evenings with her. Slavery is none the less awful and impious when Elder Cheney spoke, few, if any attended. in view of a case like this; but the case itself speak This is very, very candid. Barstow has depended, or trumpet-tongued in regard to the shocking inhumanity

jority of the church were on his side. Chency's meetings have been much more fully attended than Bartstow's. None of the elergymen of this city, except those angaged in the great reforms of the day, have been in attendance, as I have discovered. Mark Tucker, D. D. and John Dowling, pastor of the First Baptist Church, have both refused to read the notices from their desks, when Mr. Chency is notifed to from the shore, the beat capsized, and he was drowned, although he was a good swimmer.

Sign of the Times _ Thousands of dollars worth silver plate has been taken to the mint lately to be manufactured into money. On Friday last, a set o silver, valued at \$400, was taken there to be conver ted into specie. This fact is probably owing to the scarcity of money, as it is nothing rare to see gole and silver goblets and sundry other silver plate, taker from the sideboard to the mint, thence to the owner. pockets in the shape of substantial money .- Philadel

First of August in Boston.

This glorious anniversary, which the consistent imple of freedom, in different sections of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, a few days since cloped with the wife of the count, and the country is the country of the one of his neighbors, whose husband was absent

A runaway negro was caught within about three miles of Brandon, Miss. on the 27th ult. He has acknowledged that he murdered, about ten months ago, Wiley R. Parker, Esq. a highly respectable citizen of Brandon. He took the parties who arrested him, to one of his haunts, where there were two other runaways. One of them was arrested.

Murder .- The Norfolk Beacon states, that a mar y the name of Erasmus Chappell, was shot by a slave Princess Anne county, on Sunday, the 31st ult-he negro was apprehended and committed to the

The anti-slavery folks in this place celebrated the 1st of August—in commemoration of the liberation of 800,000 slaves by Great Britain, in her colonies, it 1834. There was a procession, consisting of the Ju-Only of Jubilee'—and 'Last Night of Slavery.'

William C. Nell addressed the meeting, narrating briefly the different stages of British abolition from 1769 to 1838. First. The action of Granville Sharpe, singing. We learn the of it. - Fall River paper.

Starvation and death .- Alderman Brazer, on Sa urday morning, held an inquest in the vicinity of Lombard and Seventh streets, on the body of a colored girl, named Eliza Ann Derrickson, Il years old who died for the want of the necessaries of life. Verdict accordingly.—Philadelphia paper. Horrible!

Colored Convention postponed.—In consequence of the disturbed state of the public mind, the National Convention of colored persons, which was to have been held in Philadelphia on the 30th inst., has been postponed.

The Boston Transcript says that bills of the de nomination of one dollar, of the Engle Bank in that city, altered to 50, have just made their appearance. In the genuine bills, the figures 50 are on two of the corners, and the letter L on the other two corners. In the counterfeits, the figures 50, are on all the four

On the 13th ult. six drunkards were struck by light-ning, at Shelbyville, Ky. and four were instantly killed.

A slave named Sam Jenney, while drunk, killed a Frederick, Md. Fatal Affray.—Yesterday, two blacks quarrelled on board a canal boat in the basin, and in a scuffle which ensued, both fell overboard and were drowned.—Alb.

Horrid Death - At Carbondale, Pa., a few days since, a Mr. Lyman Morse fell from the loft of a leath-er factory into a vat of hot liquor, by which he was scalded to death.

A man named Johnson, having been detected it trying to steal slaves from Kentucky, has been caugh and committed to prison at Warsaw, Ohio, in defaul of precuring bail for \$2000. The punishment for this offence is twenty years imprisonment.

A man named Henry Harns, of Baltimore, while i a state of intoxication, attempted to step on the ear-near Havre de Grace, and fell across the track, one of the care passing over his body, and killing him in

Sharks.—A large shark was caught at Nahant, or Saturday. A Newfoundland dog, while swimmin, after some pieces of wood thrown in by boys, was at tacked by a shoal of sharks, and devoured.

To the Abolitionists of Western and Centra

DEAR FRIENDS :

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society are anxious to co-operate with you, in extending the glorious principles of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and for creating more zeal and exciting a deeper interest for the cause of two and a half millions of our oppressed fellow-coun-trymen. Eight agents have been located by the Comnittee among you, whose ability, zeal, efficiency and disinterestedness fully entitle them to your sympathy, confidence, and hearty co-operation. These agents intend to labor with you until the 28th of October.— During this time, it is estimated, there will be upwards of six hundred lectures delivered. These agents will be divided into two divisions. Two ets of County Conventions will be held by the dif ferent divisions. One division will hold their Con ventions on Tuesdays, and the other on Fridays .-At all these gatherings, ABBY KELLEY and FRED-ERICK DOUGLASS will be present. E. C. SMITH, J. N. T. TUCKER, and H. WEED will be at all the Tuesday Conventions, and Dr. HUDSON, JACOB FERRIS, and NELSON BOSTWICK, will be at all the Friday Conventions.

Abolitionists of New-York! much, very much of

the success of these agents will depend upon the cooperation and assistance they shall receive from you. They need to be encouraged by your presence, and strengthened by your counsels. While one class devote their all to the claims of their sect, and another sacrifice every thing for the promotion of party interest, let us show our devotion to the broad and comprehensive principles we advocate, by making their claims paramount to the interests of all sects and parties. Dear friends, this is a harvest season for you It is not every day that so many brave and disinterest ed spirits can plead the cause of the slave among you. By their united efforts, and with your aid and tenance, anti-slavery may be revived among you. Every possible advantage should be taken of their presence among you, to call out the people to listen to their heart-stirring appeals. When an agent proposes to visit your town, let no pains be spared to get im a good house to speak in, and a large audience to listen to his address. It is more inspiring, and just as easy, to address fifteen hundred, as one hundred -Let no pains be spared, on your part, I entreat you, o have large and overwhelming County meetings .-It is well worth a journey of forty miles to listen to the eloquent pleadings of FRE DERICK DOUGLASS, the fugitive from our ' Peculiar Institutions.' J. C. Fuller, Jas. Sayles Brown, J. C. Hathaway, Wm. C. Bloss, and Thomas McClintock, have volunteered to be at several of these Conventions. Again let me entreat you to excite the abolitionists to rally at these County gatherings Let every one feel that he bas something to do on this point, and it will be an easy matter to get out a large delegation.

When the weather is favorable, it would be vell to have the Conventions held in a grove .-GEORGE W. PRYOR, of Waterloo, is fully authorsed to make all the arrangements for the Conventions, nd also to make appointments for lectures for the gents. The abolitionists of Western and Central New-York are earnestly invited to render friend PRYOR every possible assistance in getting up meet-

ings, &c. The following is the order of the Conventions 1st. Erie Co. Buffalo, 2d Tuesday, August 9th. 2d. Niagara Co. Lockport, 2d Friday, do. 12th. 3d. Orleans Co. Albion, 3d Tuesday, do. 16th 4th. Genesce Co. Le Roy, 3d Friday, do. 19th. 5th. Wyoming Co. Perry, 4th Tuesday, do. 23d 6th. Livington Co. Genesee, 4th Friday. do. 26th. 7th Munroe Co. Rochester, 5th Tuesday, do. 30th. 8th. Wayne Co. Palmyra, 1st Friday, Sept. 2d.

9th. Ontario Co. Victor, 1st Tuesday, 10th. Yates Co. Pen Yan, 2d Friday, do. 9th. 11th. Steuben Co. Prattsburg, 2d Tuesday, do. 13th. 12th. Chemung Co. Millport, 3d Friday, do. 16th. 13th. Tioga Co. Oswego, 3d Tuesday, do. 20th. 14th. Tompkins Co. Ithnea, 4th Friday, do. 23d. 15th. Cayuga Co. Ledyard, 4th Tuesday, do. 27th. 16th. Seneca Co. Waterloo, 5th Friday, do. 30th.

Oct. 4th. 18th. Oswego Co. Pulaski, 1st Friday, Oct. 7th. 19th. Onondaga Co. Syracuse, 2d Tuesday, do. 11th.
20th. Cortland Co. Cortland, 2d Friday, do. 14th.
21st. Broome Co. Binghampton, 3d Tuesday, do.

17th. Caynga Co. Cato Four Corners, 1st Tuesday

22d. Chenango Co. Oxford, 3d Friday, do. 21st. 23d. Madison Co. Cazenovia, 4th Tuesday, do. 25th. 24th. Oneida Co. Rome, 4th Friday, I am, very respectfully, yours for the oppressed slave, J. A. COLLINS.

General Agent American A. S. Society.

To OUR DELINQUENT FRIENDS. The terms of the To ove Delinquent Friends. The terms of the Liberator are \$2,50 per annum, payable in advance.— It will not, therefore, be thought importunate or unreasonable in us to remind delinquent subscribers of this fact, (especially as more than one half of the present year has expired,) and to assure them that we are in pressing need of all that is due us, to enable us to meet and discharge the debts which are incurred by the publication of our paper. Will they attend to this matter without delay?

MARRIED-In this city, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Mr. Beman, Dr. Henry Cummings to Miss Har-riet Brooks.

In New London, Conn. July 17, by Rev. Henry R. Knapp, Mr. Robert Bardwell to Miss F. Olive Davis.

Lecture at Quincy.

The Editor of the Liberator expects to deliver a lecture, in relation to the progress of the anti-slavery enterprise, in the Town Hall at Quincy, on Sunday evening next, at half past 5 o'clock

ANTI-SLAVERY GATHERING. Of different local societies, will be held at Hub-ardston, Mass., August 19th. Every effort will be made to render the meeting one

Every effort with the function and interest.

Able and distinguished advocates of the cause are confidently expected to be present.

C SWAN, Sec.

Hubbardston, Aug. 2, 1842.

READ! READ!! READ!!! Abolitionists of Old Windham County, Awake!!

There will be an important meeting of your Society, in West Killingly, on the first Tuesday in September, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. You are most earnestly invited to give your prompt attendance on the control of the control o

on the occasion.

Let there be present a noble gathering of the strong in hand, and pure in heart, that shall put the enemies of freedom to shame. Come up, ye fathers and mothers, ye sons and daughters! You were the first in Connecticut to rally around the standard of humanity. ers, ye sons and daughters! You were meant in Connecticut to rally around the standard of humanity. Show by your deeds that you will be the last to desert it. Matters of greut and solemn interest will come up for discussion. James Munroe, C. M. Burleigh, Wm. Coe, George S. White, and other distinguished advocates of the cause, will be present.

By order of the Society,

E. SCARBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Brooklyn, Ct. Aug. 2, 1842.

STRAFFORD CO. ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The annual meeting of the Strafford County Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the N. H. A. S. S. will be held at Great Falls village, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Universalist meeting-

W. L. Garrison and C. L. Remond are confidently expected to be present, and all the friends of the cause in the county of Strafford, and the other parts of N. Hampsbire, and in the neighboring States of Maine and Massachusetts, are cordially invited to be present libering.

likewise.

The meeting will probably continue two or more days, and in addition to transacting the usual business of the Society, great and important questions concerning human rights will be freely discussed.

The committee of reception at Somersworth are John M'Crillis, T. B. Moses, Benjamin Breed, Josh-

ua A. Lunt, and James Morrison.

ENOCH MACK, President. T. B. Moszs, Sec'y. Somersworth, Great Falls, Aug. 15.

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THE CHURCH AND THE CAMP.

War is the fruitful parent of crimes. It reverse War is the fruitful parent of crimes. It reverses with respect to its object, all the rules of morality It is nothing less than a temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue. It is a system out of which al-most all the virtues are excluded; and in which near-ly all the vices are incorporated. —Robert Hall. The place where hosts are met in mortal strife. Is no fit death-bed for an heir of life : Yet thousands who profess'd the Christian name, Their souls have render'd on the field of fame No whisper'd peace-no brother's prayer of faith-To cheer the sufferer in the grasp of death; Instead of these, harsh voices rend the air, And goad the fainting spirit to despair! The shouts of those that labor to destroy; Of rude defiance, or of savage joy : The insulting laugh that triumphs o'er the dead ; The last wild shriek before the spirit fled; The doleful voice of pain, which from the ground, Curses the hand that gave the deadly wound: The gun's deep thunder, and the clash of arms In one dread chorus rise, of loud alarms.

The christian graces, there no charm display; Faith, hope, and love, all shuddering turn away From such a death-scene-flee the poison'd breath That wraps the stricken soldier's bed of death, And leave its ghastly precints to the powers That rule the storm, where angry battle lowers ; Those demon passions, envy, wrath, and hate, And fell revenge, that loves to desolate; Passions, as far from holiness apart, (Without whose power ascendant in the heart No cheering sight of God, to man is given) As darkness is from light, or hell from heaven.

Oh what a nondescript the fighting saint ! A master's powerful hand would fail to paint That lamb-like lion form'd of human clay, In which the savage nature most bears sway ! A meek and lowly hero, filled with love, In spirit poor, and harmless as a dove ! A heavenly-minded Christian, who for pay And worldly rank, bath hired himself to slay A man of blood, yet bent on future bliss ! Of all anomalies, what equals this? But Christ declared, when here with man he trod. No one can serve both Mammon and his God: Then how can he, who owns this truth divine, Both worship Christ and serve at Moloch's shrine?

What is a Christian? surely he who lives As Christ, his Master, the example gives : He who not only can believe, and pray, But also loves to follow and obey ! Searching the records of that Master's mind, To point the Christian's duty left behind. The love of foes there holds a striking part; How can we love, and stab them to the heart ? Our blessed Lord commanded us to pray For them that persecute, and led the way : How can we follow, then, our heavenly guide, And slaughter those for whom a Saviour died ! He bids us do to others, as we would They'd do to us-to give for evil good-Bless them that curse us-if we see them sink With hunger, feed them-thirsty, give them drink: But how can we do this, and madly turn Their fields to desert-wastes-their cities burn-Cut off their water-springs-or hem their walls, Until the withering hand of famine falls On human hearts, to snap their dearest ties, Till mothers view their babes with evil eyes; Or dreaded Pest steals in beneath the gloom, To cheat the sword of prey, and crowd the tomb?

No single duty given us from above, Stands out with greater prominence than love, Is oftener on the sacred page imprest, Or in such varied garb of language drest.

Of Heaven's abiding gifts, that lovely three, Of noblest birth, Faith, Hope, and Charity,— Which, by the inspired apostle was proclaimed As greatest of them all? the latest named! Revered on earth, and honor'd from above, Sweet Charity, whose sister-name is Love. Though speaking in the most melodious tongue, That e'er from lips of men or angels rung, Yet void of Charity, it would but pass For tinkling cymbal, or for sounding brass. The man, who, with a prophet's vision sees, Versed in all knowledge, and all mysteries, Possessing faith that mountains might remove, is still pronounced but nothing, wanting love! Thou erowning virtue! best and richest gem That sparkles in the christian diadem Beneath thy radiant beams of heavenly light, The shades of discord vanish from our sight.

Though Love was of the ancient law the base, Our Saviour deem'd it worthy of a place Emphatic and distinct-and Love now stands A precept added to the Ten Commands : By Love should men his faithful followers prove The badge of their discipleship was Love : And leagued with Love, an honor'd post to fill, Shine forth Forbearance, Mercy, and Goodwill What constant plea do we to Heaven address, When asking pardon for our trespasses? That we forgive our brethren! ah, to dare With bitterness at heart to raise that prayer, And quote our own example to our God, Is but to tempt his recompensing rod; Unless our brother's sins we have forgiven, Our own will not escape the wrath of Heaven

But some would argue thus: they say, 'at least The strong symbolic language of the East, Must first, by commen sense, be qualified, Before we take the scriptures for our guide. And thus, a cold expediency, let in, Hath introduced her progeny of sin; Hath, reptile like, unnoticed, dared to gnaw The hopeful fruit of God's own holy law; The tree of life itself hath undermined, And blasted that which should have heal'd mankind But if thy cheek unto the foe to yield, Be not the actual duty there reveal'd : For Eastern style, take what thou will,-e'en then Thou canst not make the text say ' Strike again. And if in metaphors our Saviour spoke, When he commanded thee to give thy cloak To him who takes thy coat; yet still, the phrase Some truth accordant with itself conveys. Then say what chink can possibly be found, Through which to spring, and strike him to the ground.

Love ye your enemies.' - This may not mean That Love which hallows the domestic scene; But still, a latitude of rendering, great As language tolerates, cannot make it Hate. Can meekness, peace, and purity of heart, Be meant, some martial virtues to impart Or, if the Greek admit it, would the schools Translate their Illiad by such faithless rules? When Homer writes of slaughter, spoils, and rage, Behold ye mercy beaming on the page ? His songs of triumph, breathe they notes of love ? Or do his hymns of war our pity move? Then why not to the sacred books award That justice render'd to a Pagan Bard ?

DEATH AND BEAUTY. Beauty once sat in a lovely bower, With Cupid's darts at play; Her throne was made of a golden flower, And winding and twining with graceful power, Green vines crept over her fairy-like bower, And hid the sun's bright ray.

Soon Death rode in on a skeleton stepd ; A ghastly form had ho-He trampled down flowers as though they were wee And laughted in his scorn at sweet Flora's fair deeds For he deals out to men for his leveliest meeds, Graves and shrouds, with hand free.

NON-RESISTANCE.

prepared, into the presence of its Creator, on the other it conveys no salutary influence on the spectators, but on the contrary steels them to new deeds of crime, which is too well proved by the fact, that such scenes are notorious resorts for the pickpockets, the still bolder thief, and the licentious of every description. It will then exist no surveying a very less resorts for the pickpockets. description. It will then excite no surprise in your readers if you stand forth, much as you abhor their crimes, as pleading for mercy on behalf of the two wretched convicts who are now under sentence of death in Clonmel jail. Yes, their crimes have been death in Clonmel Jail. Yes, their crimes have used indeed of a deep die!—they have most greviously violated the divine law—they have broken the solemn' command. Thou shalt not kill —they have, in grow and of our common and the common of the emn command, 'Thou shalt not kill'—they have, in opposition to the express commands of our common Saviour, 'Forgive as you hope to be forgiven'—they have not yourselves'—not only not forgiven, but urged forward by the deadly passion of revenge, or 'Avenge not yourselves'-not only nol forgiven, but urged forward by the deadly passion of revenge, or even, if possible, by a still lower one, imbrued their hands (according to a verdict of their countrymen) in the blood of their fellow-man, and instead of havin the blood of their fellow-man, and instead of naving been humbled under the feeling of the necessity
of employing their short lives here in preparing for
a never-ending eternity, have deprived others of that
time for preparation, which their Creator had given,
and hurried them, perhaps unprepared, into His
presence. Yes, the crime of murder is a most dreadful one its consequences involves to its victim por presence. Yes, the crime of muruer is a most ureau-ful one, its consequences involve to its victim, not only the things of time, but of eternity. No descripvivid, can too highly color its enorm ty, because the stake is a human soul, which is declared to be of more value than worlds. Shall you, then, in standing forth as the pleader for mercy for the condemned criminals, be suspected of weak mo-tives? Shall you be supposed in doing so, of at-tempting the palliation of their crimes? No! You challenge any to stamp it deeper than you do! You assert they are a dreadful violation of the laws of

lessness of lawless passion, the tender accents of mercy could find no place to their souls! Perhaps, the maddening effect of the intoxicating draught the maddening effect of the intox the maddening effect of the intoxicating draught urged them on; there is scarce such a thing as a murder committed—at which copious libations were not taken, just before the fatal moment, to steel the whirlh specially of the deed—in the fury of passion—in the whirling of the giddy brain, with a mind on other whirling of the giddy brain, with a mind on other accasions careless of its duties—involved in the mazes of ignorance—the guilty hand perpetrated the deed.

rounded with all the paraphernalia of justice-cool and collected in its deliberation, liken itself in any way to such a being as we have described? Shall its acts be based on aught but the antipodes of that which has actuated such unhappy criminals? Shall anything of revenge enter into its contemplation? Shall it do aught but pity while it condems the act
—or seek to reform while it upholds the rod of justice? I think we hear the answer-'Surely not!'
And if so, I ask, what punishment should be inflicted on guilty wretches such as those? Not death surely! not a repetition of the law—the deadly passurely? not a repetition of the law—the deadly passion of revenge! And I unhesitatingly repeat it—death punishments, let them be reasoned about as they may—partake of this character. It is true the jury may say, we forgive whilst we find guilty—the jury may say, we forgive whilst we find guilty—the relatives of the deceased, while they prosecute, may relatives of the deceased, while they prosecute, may feeling urge, we are influenced by no vindictive feeling—the judge, while he sentences, declares, I pity and cordially desire that the wretched convict may find a door of repentance open—and finally the executioner, while he draws the fatal bolt, says, I forgive; yet is the act of public strangulation—of taking the life of man because he has deprived a brother of life, a direct denial of the doctrine of mercy, because it seals the eternal destiny of a fellow-being—and tenfold more so because of his guilty act. It has nothing in common with the sublime aspiration of the Saviour when, in the agonies of death, exclaiming, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do,' or, as in the case of the woman taken in adultery, or, as in the case of the woman taken in adultery, 'Let him that is without sin amongst you cast the first stone.' Cordially do I commend the following extract to your readers :-

'It is not uncommon, in passing sentence of death on a convicted criminal, to address him in language implying that the enormity of his offence is such as to prevent the possibility of extending mercy to him, or remitting the last penalty of the laws—at the same time expressing a hope that he may meet with mercy at a higher tribunal, and advising him to 'make his peace with heaven.' 'Shall man be more just that many-headed monster, the public.

It gives us pleasure to see so popular and widely-circulated a periodical as the Knickerbocker, take severe to circu punish transgression, than the Being whose laws are disobeyed? How is it that our brother can sin past redemption againstus, and yet we can coolly commend him to the forgiveness of that God, who will forgive us as we forgive. Is not man, so speaking, 'judged out of his own mouth?' Well, indeed, is 'it that God's ways are higher—more merciful than ours!'

I have done. I can add nothing to the impressiveness—the force—the soul-stirring impressions of this quotation—except that I must reiterate the fact, that the gallows is the grand gathering-place for guilt-for licentiousness-for all that is bad!for guilt—for licentionsness—for all that is bad!— there the hardened—the giddy—the young—the thoughtless go—all to be contaminated or steeped more in vice and crime!—while the virtuous—the tender-hearted—the religious—flee far from the dreadful scene, or shut themselves up in the innocent recesses of their dwellings-a actors are brought before the magistrates afterwards they warn them of the bad effect of congregating to witness a scene which is professed to be enacted for their especial benefit, instruction and warning.

HUMANITUS.

From the Essex County Washingtonian. ' Punishment of Death.' BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

Here is a singular phoenomenon. The mild spir vened the mass of society, that a movement may be seen making in all directions towards the entire abolition of capital punishment. At this moment a young clergyman of considerable note writes a book and dedicates the same to the New-York Legislature, the object of which is to extinguish this kindling spirit of humanity and prevent the erasure of this bloody statute. 'Tis a free country, to be of this bloody statute. 'Tis a free country, to be sure, and Mr. Cheever did but exercise an unquestionable right in composing and publishing such a volume. Yet he could scarce have done a more un-

fortunate thing either for his own reputation or that of the respectable order to which he belongs. We shall not undertake to examine the grounds whereon he rests the 'authority and expediency' of capital pnnishments, except so far as he would pr Scripture into his service. He makes a special account of the declaration made to Noah, 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be what, it may with the social customs or the civil institutions of a power. tribe of Arabs some thousands of years ago? The Jewish history is crowded with barbarity and blood, like that of all other savages in the infancy of the state. "Twere as well to search the history of our Mingo or Delaware Indians, as that of the old-time Hebrews, for authority to sustain our civil usages or laws. If we must appeal to religious records at all in the matter, be our appeal to the New Testament for the precepts having authority for us, issue not from Sinni, but Calvary. It is just possible, that reference may be made to Christ's words to Peter, 'they that take the sword, shall perish by the sword. But we should suppose bare common sense would teach, that Christ was here merely stating the fact, that violence begets violence, and that one accustomed to the abitrement of the sword would be quite likely to suffer thereby. This is a truth so general as to be perverbial, and the hot-headed Peter needed being warned against his proneness to violence by being shown its natural consequences. Nowhere does Christ utter a word that, rightly interpreted, favors the punishment of death, but the letter as well as the spirit both of his teachings and life is against it. He besought of Heaven the pardon of those, Mingo or Delaware Indians, as that of the old-time

we hang a man? He has done evil. True, but how do you repair one evil brought into the world by bringing another like unto it? In cool blood, and Capital Panishments.

To the Editor of the Nenah Guardian:

Your sentiments on this question are well known. You have again and again placed them before the public. You have proved that the life-taking principle is alike opposed to Christianity, and to the prevention of crime—that while on the one hand it hurries a guilty soul uncalled for and too often unprepared, into the presence of its Creator, on the er give place unto wrath,—if thine enemy hu feed him, &c!' To kill him who has killed, repeat his act, and with calm deliberation, too. are not saying, that you may not shut up one, who has shown himself dangerous, as you would shut up a maniae. So far we go for individual and general defence. Neither will we say, that he, who slavs another in the very act of co another in the very act of committing violence upon him, and because he must slay or be slain, is acting beyond warrant. Leave this out of the question. But to strangle the homicide, when you might lodge him alive in perfect security—to put out that vital spark which the combined race cannot re kindle, when in the solitude of confinement it migh

> For the Boston Recorder. Conviction for Murder.

A few weeks ago, a young man named James Low, keeper of the Robin Hood House, in the city of New-York, while spending a few days gunning in Rahway, N.J., shot a respectable farmer named Winans, a bachelor, concealed his body, took possession of his farm, and reported that Winans had sold him his farm and gone to the West. The suspicions of the neighbors were excited, sourch made, and the hody of Winans found. Low was arrested, and the court being in session, immediately tried. A desperate attempt was made to defend him, on the ground of insanity; but the jury brought in a ver-dict of wilful murder; so that the murder was committed, detected, and the murderer arrested and cou

victed in the short space of three weeks.

We rejoice to see a returning sense of justice in assert they are a dreadful violation of the laws of God and man.

But firmly—decidedly—fully you should maintain the principle, that one violation of the divine law is no warrant for another. The wretched-criminals have committed the first—shall the second be perpetrated? They rushed like tigers, savage for blood, on their fellow-men—they struck them down mercilessly—wild fury urged them on—in the reck-lessness of lawless passion, the tender accents of the community. Several important convictions naver ceently been made, which evince this feeling. For some time past, there has seemed to be a growing disposition to screen the murderer, arising out of a squeamish public sentiment on the subject of capital public, and the plea of insanity was generally set up as a good defence, so that the bare commission of this crime seemed to be regarded as sufficient evidence of insanity. We have no fellowship with this feeling. We regard justice as a cardinal the community. Several important convictions have recently been made, which evince this feeling. For some time past, there has seemed to be a growing progenitor of the present race of man; and the dec-laration of the Lord to Moses, that 'the land cannot But shall a government—shall an executive surble cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the counded with all the paraphernalia of justice—cool blood of him that shed it, is the declaration of an eternal principle of justice, written not only in the almost universal sentiment of mankind, but upon the whole course of nature and of Providence. If the effort now making to abolish capital punished effort now making to abolish capital punishment shall succeed, it will overturn the foundations of government. It is the authority to inflict capital punishment on which all the power of government depends. Without it, no criminal, who should choose to resist, could be arrested, or confined after arrest to resist, could be arrested, or confined after arrest to the confined after arrest confine or conviction. The desire to escape justice, with-

> From the N. E. Puritan. The Knickerbocker.

The August No. of this literary and popular pe The August No. of this literary and popular periodical has, as usual, been promptly laid upon our table. From a hasty glance at its contents, we judge it fully equal to any of the numbers that have preceded it. In looking at the 'Literary Notices,' and 'Editor's Table,' we were much gratified at some passing remarks on the new-fangled infidelity—which has reared its snaky head in Boston and its neighborhood during the few years past,—and on capital punishment, for the abolition of which some are now so fierce. What he says on the first tonic we may guide on some future occasion: on the topic we may quote on some future occasion; on the last we extract a period or two here:

' As to a discharge of ' The Noachie Canon,' we consider that entirely out of the question. It never would answer in the world. Murder, we fear, is coming to be regarded more as a misdemeanor, than

It gives us pleasure to see so popular and widely-circulated a periodical as the Knickerbocker, take right ground on these important questions.

The Moral Effect of Executions.

Yesterday another of those disgusting exhibition called a public execution brought with it the usua scenes of vice and depravity, carried perhaps to as great if not greater extent than on former occasions. From about two o'clock, the whole area in front of the prison was crowded by a host of the lowest characters, both male and female, that invest the metropolis; and even at that early hour, the police were ousily engaged in watching amongst th perations of those known to them as thieves, and who were soon recognised by the spectators from the move made by them on the appearance of the them on the appearance of the police. Loose and ribald jests were the order of the day, mixed with speculations as to whether he would die game. Women of the lowest grade were 'plenty as blackberries,' who were by no means choice in their language or behavior, and one in particular, having assumed a man's attire, autually commenced to dance at the very edge of the gallows, a man wearing her bonnet and shawl in contra-distinction. After these species of amusement had passed away, several fights were got up and continued with great fery, and additional police were required before any thing like order could be obtained. In fact, so little regard was paid to the police. Loose and ribald jests were the order of obtained. In fact, so little regard was paid to the awful and dreadful engine of death erecting before their eyes, that the workmen did not escape without oming in for a share of their low witticisms and vulgar observations. The touters, also, of those house holders in the Old Bailey who had 'good seats'to holders in the Old Builey who had 'good sears' to let,' were most importunate in their solicitations to secure 'a fine front seat, only half a crown;' and at the early hour of three, several had taken them for fear of disappointment. Scenes like these are powerless and futile as a warning—as an expiation of crimes, they are revolting and degrading.—Lonof crimes, they are revolting and degrading. Lôndon Morning Herald.

What a noble sentence is this of Alexander Ham

It is of a rashe would press
He makes a special nemade to Noah, 'Whoso man shall his blood be used to have the to do self; and can never be erased or obscured by mortal

Paris, Wednesday, 6 P. M. The official account ublished by the Government is as follows:

A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King, the oyal family, and upon France. The Prince R.

vors the punishment of death, but the letter as well as the spirit both of his teachings and life is against it. He besought of Heaven the pardon of those, who were taunting him, as he writhed on the cross to which they had brought him, and uniformly he into which they had brought him, and uniformly he into culcates the forgiveness of enemies and forbids the requiting of wrong with like wrong. Why, then, do amounting to 8,800! sterling—Liserpool paper.

Ninth District.—The following is the official vote, as counted by the Governor and Council, who adjourned without fixing a day for another trial: Whole number of votes, Ezra Wilkinson has Samuel G. Goodrich William Jackson 5833

Melancholy Accident. - We learn from a friend that lad, the son of Mr. John Andy, near Reading, while a lad, the son of Mr. John Andy, near Reading, while engaged on Saturday in gathering blackberries, dropped his hat into a small pond. He stepped into the water to regain the hat, but finding himself detained by the mud, into which he was sinking, he called out for help. Mrs. Andy, his mother, hearing the cry, rushed to his rescue, but found herself also unable to save the lad, or to aid herself. Her cries brought to her assistance her married daughter, Mrs. Boyer, who sprung into the water, but was unable to effect any good, and they all perished in the pond, mother, daughter, and son.

daughter, and son.
The pond in which these persons were drowned is, perhaps, not more than twenty feet across, though the water and soft mud are fifteen feet deep.—U. S. Gaz.

The Mormons .- The Warsaw Signal, a paper pul The Mormons.— The Warsaw Signal, a paper pub-lished near Nauvoo, states that information had been received at Warsaw of the sudden disappearance of Elder Orson Pratt, a prominent Mormon. He left a paper stating that his disappearance was caused by Joe Smith's treatment of his wife, and by some wrong paper stating that his disappearance was caused by Joe Smith's treatment of his wife, and by some wrong doing in the church. He confirms Beannett's statement relative to Joe Smith's attempt to seduce Mrs. Pratt. It was supposed by some in Nauvoo, that he had committed suicide, and about 500 were out in search of him.

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 7 3.4, at Pittsfield 9.1-2, A. M., at Springfield 12.1-4 M., and Boston 6.1-2 P. M.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Hoverhill.— Stages leaves Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c Passengers leaving Boston at 3.1-4 P. M., may take this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

The Genesee Farmer has a cut of a machine for sowing all kinds of grain by horse power. A horse is harnessed in a plain vehicle with two common wheels, on the axle of which a chair is fixed, in which sits a man with whip in hand; and the movement appears to be a fast walk, or a slow trat. One or two bushels of grain are placed in a box on the shafts, midway between the man and the horse and manidage here are manidage here. midway between the man and the horse, and ma-chinery by the motion of the wheels scatters the seed, as from the hopper of a corn mill. The machine costs \$40, and 25 acres per day may be sowed with it.

The 13th of June, the birth-day of Santa Anna, was elebrated with great pomp and splendor at the f Mezico. A Mexican made a grand ascension balloon on the occasion, a grand parade of military, consisting of 6000 men with sixteen pieces of cannon consisting of 6000 men with sixteen pieces of cannot, were out, and the Texan prisoners confined in the Convent of Santiago and the Acordada were paraded and addressed by Santa Anna in person on giving I them their liberty. He stated that they now had proof that the Mexican nation was as magnanimous and as ready to render justice as it is brave on the

The Diario says that the Texans acknowledged this act of generosity on the part of Santa Anna with re-peated acclamations to the Mexican nation and to the dignified President.

Gratitude of a French Lady .- Mademoiselle de la Champagne, a French lady of property, who recently died in the town of Avranches, in Normandy, bedied in the town of Avranches, in Normandy, or queathed 1200L to the British nation, in grateful ac-knowledgement of the liberality and kindness which she had experienced from the Government and people of England during her residence there as an emigrant at the time of the revolution. The Mayor of Avranat the time of the revolution. The Mayor of Avran-ches solicited permission of Sir Robert Peel for the enes solicited permission of Sir Robert Feet for the application of the money towards building a ward in the town hospital, to be appropriated to the relief of British sailors shipwrecked on the coast, or of other destitute English persons. The Premeir consented. This spirit we should ever wish to see cultivated by

The Lexington - The divers have found the remain The Lexington — The divers have found the remains of this ill-fated steamer, and have thoroughly examined the after part of the hold. The centre was covered by a part of the bow, which had broken off near the engine and fallen over upon it. The men say that there is no sand in the ship, and nothing to prevent her being raised, though she lies in a hundred and twenty feet water. It will be recollected that the iron chest on board the Lexington contained a large sum of money in specie and bank notes. So far, no bodies have been discovered, and it is not probable that any remained on board when she went down. Arrangements are now making to raise her immedi-Arrangements are now making to raise her immediately.—N. Y. Paper.

First of August - The anniversary of British West First of August — The anniversary of British West India Emancipation was celebrated in this city, by our colored citizens and others, at the Union meeting house in South Salom, where minnated and able addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. Comings, Mars, Spaulding and Howard. The colored Sabbath school children participated in the services, and their singing gave much interest to the occasion. After the exercises at the church, a procession was formed and cises at the church, a procession was formed and marched, with various banners, to the Masonic Hall, where a collation was served up. All the arrange ments of this celebration were carried through will credit to all concerned, and gave great satisfaction to all who participated in them.—Salem Observer.

The freshet at the South has proved immensely destructive. Between Richmond and Lynchburg it is calculated that 3,000,000 bushels of wheat have been swept off by the flood. In Prince George's Co. Maryland, the damage to the crops is estimated at not less than \$100,000. In North Carolina a violent storm succeeded the rains, which has destroyed the corn crop in some parts of the State, large numbers of cattle, and many buildings. The shinning tie, and many buildings. The shipping on the coast suffered most severely. Some twenty or thirty ves-sels of different descriptions were stranded—two on Cape Hatteras Shoals were beaten to pieces and their crews lost, and six were driven to sea and have not since been heard of. Seven men were drowned while endeavoring to save drifting goods.

Natural Curiosity.—A most singular worm has been found in Hurtford co, Md., and deposited in the Baltimore Museum. It is very nearly three inches in length, and at night presents the very extraordinary spectacle of an entire luminous body, emitting suffispeciacle of an entire numinous only, the discient light to peruse ordinary characters at the discient light to the discient light to peruse ordinary characters at the discient light to the discient light light to the discient light lig tance of five or six inches. Some people suppose it to be the ignus fatuus of swamps and marshes.

Mr. O'Connell, at the last meeting of the Irish Repeal Association, said he intended to propose that there should be a National Convention held in the city of Kilkenny during the summer, in order that all the different letters and communications received from etters and communications received from America might be fully and properly replied to on be-half of the entire Irish people. At that National Conhalf of the entire Irish people. At that National Convention, the great question of negro slavery would not only be fully discussed, but the sentiments of the Irish people would be suitably embodied on that subject, in addresses to the citizens of America, replying to their various documents.—Globe.

A sail boat, with three men, said to be Messrs. Osgood, Nutter and Martin, ship carpenters of Salisbury or Amesbury, passed down the river on Wednesday morning, bound to the Isles of Shoals. Thursday morning, bound to the Isles of Shoats. Inuisual morning, the boat was found by some fishermen, bottom up, and towed into the Shoats. It is supposed that she must have capsized in the squall on Wednesday afternoon, and there is reason to fear the men were drowned.—Newburyport Herald.

More Lynch Law .- The Van Boren (Arkansas) In ligencer says: We understand that a Cherokee, a v days since, killed a lady of Benton County, at The citizens of the neighborh The cannibals of the line, immediately hung him up.

The cannibals of the South Sea Islands ought to send a few missionaries to our Southern and Western 4 P. M.

A man by the name of Daniel M'Caskill, late a overseer in the employ of Col. R. Singleton, near Columbia, S. C. was murdered on the 18th inst and his body thrown into the Congaree. He was not robbed of the property he had about him. Suspicion rests upon some of Col. S.'s negroes, as the authors of the deed.

On board of the barque Adario, recently arrived New York from the coast of Africa, are two Krewmen, brought out at their own request to this country. They are said to be queer looking darkies, both having a stripe running down their faces, from the bullying propensity to carry it out. having a stripe running down their faces, from the forehead to the chin. This singular mark is one of distinction, and all who are thus honored are called freemen! They will return to their native country in the same vessel this fall.

A Man caught by a Fish.—A negro belonging to Mr. Bourgeat, of Point Coupee Parish, (Louisiana met with a singular death a few days ago. He wa fishing, or rather spenring gar-fish in one of the neigh boring lakes, and fastened the cord which was attach ed to the spear or gig to his waist. When he tran fixed a large gar with his gig, the gar, in its endeav to escape, dragged the man overboard into the waste and before he could recover himself he was drowne His body and the gar-fish were both in the course of

Burns .- A subscriber in Lowell has given us the Burns.—A subscriber in Lowell has given us the following receipt for the cure of burns, which we should have published some weeks since:—Take any quantity of clover blossoms and boil them thoroughly in enough water to cover them well; then strain off the water and boil it down to a thick syrup of the consistence of molasses; then bottle the syrup up for use and it will keep for years. Our informant, who has tried the remedy repeatedly, says that if applied to scalds or burns it will extract the fire almost instantly TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, July 11, 1841, passenger trains ran daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as fol

ows: Leave Boston at 6 1-2AM, and 3 1-2 PM, for Albany Leave Albany at 6 1-2 A. M., and 3 3-4 P. M., for Leave Springfield at 61-4 A. M. and 11-2 P. M.

Leave Springfield at 6 1-2 A. M. and 12 1-2 M , for Leave Worcester at 61-4 and 8 A M., and 534

Leave Worcester at 0.1-3 and 5 A. M., for Springfield.
Leave Springfield 2.1-2 A. M. for Boston.
The U. S. Mail Train leaves Boston to Albany on Sundays, at 2 P. M., and Worcester at 5 3-4 P. M., for Springfield.
The springfield train from Albany to Boston arrive at The morning train from Albany to Boston arrive at

The morning train from Albany to Boston arrive at Worcester at 9, at Springfield at 11 3-4, A.M., at Pittsfield 3 1-2 P.M., at Chatham 5, and at Albany 6 1-4 P.M. Fare through, \$5.00.

The cars leave Albany for Utica at 7 P.M.
The evening train from Boston arrives at Springfield 8 1-2 P.M., leave next morning at 61-2, arrive at Pittsfield 3 1-2, at Chatham 11 A.M., and at Albany 19 1-4 M.

IP No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON

THE New York steamboat train will leave Wor-L cester every day, (Sandays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

orwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M and 4 P. M. Leave Worcester at 10 A.M. and 4 F. M. The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A.M. and Wor-cester at 9 1-2 A.M., and 4 P. M., connect with the rains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads. Railroads.

F Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 P. M.

Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-4 and 5 P. M. Leave Lowell at 81-4 A M , 1214, 31-4 and 7 ss which P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

Boston.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

correct informations stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich, Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt. daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

THumanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passanger trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way
passengers at the usual stations. CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.

TA vile complexional distinction, enforced by bru al assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON

AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenge

I trains will run as follows:
The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed-Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P.M. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't. Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excep iz: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. or Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do-

Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Box Lowell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Low ell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to

Lowell and Nashna, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Buston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and lover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. Dover.

No exclusiveness BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sun days, as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., I, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the Westerr Railroad. The first and second with the Norwice Railroad. Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and The second and last trains connect with the Western and Norwich Railroads.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, (Sun-days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester,

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 A. M .; Boston at I P. M e risk of the owner. All baggage at the WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 25th, Trains leave BOSTON, For Newburyport 3 at 7, 10 1-4 AM, 5 PM.
For Lynn 3 at 7, 8 1-2, 10 1-4, AM, 12 1-4, 3 1-2, and Salem, 3 5, 7 PM. PORTSMOUTH, For Newburyport, Salem and Boston, at 7 AM, 12 1-2 PM, 4 PM, or on the arrival of the

NEWBURYPORT, For Salem and Boston, at 8 AM, 11-2, 5 PM. For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 63-4 PM. SALEM,
For Lynn and Boston, at 71-4, 9, 11 AM, 534 PM
For Newburyport and Portsmouth, 8, 11 AM, 53-4PM

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem. Salem for Marblehead.

7, 8 3 4, 10 1 2 AM, 7 3 4, 91 4, 11 AM.

12 1 2, 2 1 4, 5, 7 PM. 1, 2 3 4, 5 3 4, 7 3 4 PM.

JOHN KINSMAN.

THE subscriber offers for sale a la and prices.
No. 2 Milk-street, 2d door from W. Boarding School for Girls

POCKET BOOKS,

MR. JAIRUS LINCOLN CAN receive in his family a few where they will be instructed which are usually taught, and wi coive kind attention. Terms for and washing, §3 50 per week. Hingham, July 8.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN,

The subscriber begs leave to infor seamen as may visit Boston, excellent Boarding House for on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sen Co (first house below the Bethel Church) happy to receive their patronage. No pa spared on his part to make their situation p satisfactory. The rules of the house will be ance with good order and the principles. and the principles of me CHRLES A. BATTIS

No. 5, Sun Court Sh Boston, Juke 8, 1842. Seamen's Boarding House,

245 Ann-Street, Boston THE subscriber has opened a good Boa for Seamen, on the telal abstinent which it shall be his constant endeavor a the best possible manner, to the boarders, and the banishment of every the immoral character. No drinking or swearing allowed, but order and quietude will chants arrangements of his house. He solicits the of all those seamen who are friendly to the tion of good morals and the cause of reform.

May 20 THOMAS DRUMMON

> REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the Pills will do him the justice to so TA Fills will do him the justice to say, the of the last men to impose upon the public, ue of these Family Pills has been so often ifest, that an extended description of the hardly needed. It is of more important public where they are to be had; and, all are not held up as a specific for every these hare counterneed and cared upons. they have counteracted and cared ma they have counteracted and cured many acuse mistinate chronic diseases; and what they have he done, it is not improbable they can do spain. To the language of the inventor:—An early and use of these Pills will enable every one ashing successfully to be their own physician, in all wise complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMP FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, was sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLES Will PLE, bookseller, Newbaryport. Price, 50 cm 2 box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felon, Blos, United Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the Ear-ache, Burns, Sealds, Corns, Salt Rhem, W. Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping Ca and Cough occasioned by cold, together with other painful complaints—but it is its own bad peter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes a ways. Price 25 cents per box.

IMPORTANT WORK

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ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINE Containing a clear exposition of their win ples and practices By Asdrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., M. G.S., S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., S.B. N. Gem. Hanov., Multi, &c., &c., &c.

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2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dyuls

Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, charant descriptions of the commodities which pasters

3dly. By exhibiting some of the facettements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay upon cellent practical school to Students of these 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be

of placing their funds in some productive industry, to select, judiciously, among placed 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to been well acquainted with the nature of those schemes which are so apt to give rise to highly. To present to Legislators such a choosition of the staple manufactures, as may dithem from enacting laws, which obstruct indes cherish one branch of it to the injury of many

And, lastly, to give the general reader ly on Intellectual Cultivation, vic noblest achievements of Science, grand transformations of matter ain and the United States of wealth, rank, and power, among

The latest Statistics of every Manufacture are given from the official authority, at the end of The work will be printed f Edition, which sells for \$12 a new brevier about 1400 Svo. pages. It will be issued one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers, each, payable on delivery.

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